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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927.

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THE IRENE PIRACY TRIAL.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE ENGINE-ROOM.

SUBMARINE'S APPEARANCE CAUSED A PANIC.

ENGINEER INTIMIDATED.

The resumption of the preliminary hearing of the charge of piracy against seven Chinese, arising from the Irene affair in Bias Bay, was notable today for the evidence of the second and the third engineers, both of whom were in the engine-room when Submarine L4 opened fire on the pirated ship after it had refused to heave to.

The second engineer deposed to having been threatened with death by a pirate armed with a pistol when the warship called upon the ship to stop. The pirates were in a panic, and tried to hide between the boilers. One shell entered the engine-room and wrecked the machinery. Another struck the ship and set it on fire.

The third engineer was also in the engine-room at the time. He stated that at the outset he had been intimidated by armed pirates, and while hiding behind his cabin door, a shot was fired by one of the men into the settee, in order to frighten him.

Both this morning's witnesses identified several of the accused at the identification parades held subsequently at police headquarters.

SEVERAL ACCUSED IDENTIFIED.

The trial of the seven Chinese in connection with the piracy of the China Merchant S.S. Co.'s Irene was continued at the Central Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. E. Lindell.

Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith prosecuted, and Mr. Leo D'Almada de Castro, Jnr., instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada de Castro, Jnr., represented the fourth defendant, Mr. C. A. S. Russ, who watched the proceedings on behalf of the owners.

The second engineer, Mr. Carol C. Olsen Hallavik, was the first witness called to give evidence. He said that he had been seven years on the China Coast. It was his first trip on the Irene.

About 8.15 a.m. on October 19, he was at breakfast in the saloon when he heard shots fired in various parts of the ship. He felt a bullet fly past him, to strike a saloon boy who was standing behind. Witness threw himself on the floor as a measure of precaution. He then noticed armed men come into the saloon.

Six or eight pirates entered the saloon, of whom he could identify the first, second, third, fourth and fifth defendants. It was the third defendant, who, carrying a gun, took witness to his cabin and made a search of the room for arms, but could find none.

Shots Fired.

On October 20, about 8.20 p.m., witness was in the engine room. He had been told to keep the lighting dim. He heard one or two shots fired, and the telegraph signal told him to stop; but after a while some pirates came down and made it clear that they wanted the engines going at full speed. Witness complied and started the engines again. Up till that time the Chief Engineer had been in the engine-room with witness, but he was removed by three or four pirates, and witness was left with the third engineer, with several pirates guarding them.

Two of the pirates appeared to the witness to be wanting to hide themselves between the boilers, as they were running to and fro in the engine-room. Another pirate held a revolver at the witness' head, and kept repeating the words "You are going to die."

He heard two gunshots, which were followed later by three more. One shot exploded in the engine-room, and that was the time when witness left the engine-room.

Another shot burst on the stokehold and set the ship on fire. Witness took temporary refuge in a bathroom, and as soon as he had an opportunity he went on deck, where he was given a lifebuoy by the second officer. He jumped in the water and was later picked up by the L4 and taken to Hongkong.

Identification Parade.

On October 23, witness attended an identification parade at the Central police station, and there he picked out the first, second, third, fourth and fifth defendants.

He recalled the first defendant as being the man who moved about on the ship with an automatic, and the same man who was later picked up by the submarine and on whom was found an automatic.

Of the remaining four who witness identified, all were active pirates carrying guns. The fourth defendant was described as the person who kept watch on deck. Witness stated that there was confusion on board all the time during the piracy, and also when the submarine showed up, but added that there was no confusion in between.

Third Engineer's Story.

The Third Engineer (Mr. Albert Bernard Demee) said his whole life was practically spent on the China Coast, his home being in Shanghai. He was first made aware of the occurrence of the piracy when sleeping in his cabin, while off-duty, as he was awakened by the incidental commotion on deck. On hearing shots being fired, he immediately jumped out of his berth and hid behind the cabin door. From the direction of the saloon he heard shots and cries, and presently, an armed man entered his cabin, by forcing open the door. A shot fired into the room lodged in the settee after going through a jacket left there, and witness thought that this shot must have been fired with the object of frightening him and dissuading him from putting up a resistance.

He was taken out of the cabin in his pyjamas and searched and was then taken back into the room and interrogated as to the possibility of his possessing firearms. Returning a negative reply, it was hinted to him that a lot of trouble would be coming to him if the cabin was searched and a discovery of arms was subsequently made.

On the night of the 20th (when the pirated vessel entered Bias Bay) witness was in the engine room with the Chief and Second Engineers.

Some three or four shots from big guns were heard by witness, and the last shot, if he was not mistaken, carried away the steam pipe and shook the ship. He was scalded somewhat by the steam escaping from the burst pipe, and escaped on to the deck. The ship was already on fire when he got there, and after procuring a life-belt he leaped overboard from the stern and swam towards the submarine.

Identification.

At an identification parade held by the police, on October 22nd, witness, from a row of 30 men, picked out the first, second, third, fourth and fifth defendants. He was only "suspicious" of the sixth defendant.

Of the first defendant, witness could recall his actions on the steamer. Witness assumed he was one of the leaders from the way he shouted out orders to the other pirates, and at one time, asked witness, in pidgin English, for the necessities of new

(Continued on Page 14.)

LIES & CALUMNY.

INDO-CHINA REGIME DEFENDED.

GOV.-GENERAL'S FAREWELL.

On the eve of his departure from Indo-China, the Governor-General (M. Alexandre Varenne), at a meeting of the Government Council, held at Hanoi on the 21st of last month, pronounced an important discourse in which he retraced the work accomplished since his assumption of the post and the present situation of Indo-China.

In the first place, he dealt fully with the campaign of disparagement and calumny which he said had been systematically directed against him, and for that matter, against all his predecessors as well. On this subject, he recalled the cry of wrath to which a former Governor-General, M. Albert Sarraut (now Minister for the Colonies at the Metropolis), gave vent when quitting Indo-China in 1919.

M. Varenne then referred to the concession affair, which was the cause of his recall to Paris to face an interpellation before the Chamber of Deputies on charges of favouritism. He spoke in defence of the absolute probity of the procedure he followed in this affair, and the injustice of the charges levelled against him by a dissatisfied colonist.

Reforms Accomplished.

He then noted the measures taken, with the concurrence of the metropolitan government, for the putting in order of the land and sea defences of the Colony, and for the reinforcement of the defence force of the country with white effectives in view of the changing conditions of the Far East, which measures were in accordance with the decisions of the Defence Council.

He recapitulated the numerous reforms effected in the customs, administrative, economic and social services, and the reorganisation and retrenchments effected in other directions, notably the abolition of the Board of Economic Affairs.

He spoke of the measures taken with a view to the amelioration of the situation and conditions of service of native functionaries, the organisation of credit for the benefit of agriculture, and of the forthcoming opening of provincial banks throughout the country. Other matters to which His Excellency referred were the creation of postal savings banks, the development of the medical and health work of the country, and the big anti-cholera vaccination campaign in which it was estimated that millions of persons were treated—a campaign without equal in any other country.

New Plans.

He revealed the broad outlines of projects which were to be brought up for the examination of the Government Council: firstly, for the reform of local assemblies, and secondly, for the preparation of an Ordinance for the purpose of protection of conditions of labour and of emigration of Tonkinese workers employed abroad.

He revealed the financial position of the Colony, as it developed since last year, showing how, from being trimmed down to nine millions through advanced payments, the Colonial credit had risen to 24 million piastres at the end of five years, which latter sum was now more than enough to meet normal requirements.

The reorganisation of finances, notably with the imposition of a new internal tax of two per cent., had readjusted the equilibrium of the financial position.

It was even estimated that the measure would yield an increase of 3 millions in the present year, and an increase of 5 millions in the next, thus permitting the carrying out of the programme of great public works or the service of a loan of 64 millions.

Sound Finances.

The fiscal regime, revived and stimulated, had restored to the Budget its lost elasticity, and had permitted the putting aside of an amount to meet all requirements or eventualities. Thus, despite the advance estimated against the 1928 Budget, of 3,000,000 piastres, for the necessities of new

OLD BAILEY LIBEL ACTION.

BOLSHIE EXECUTIONER AS WITNESS.

A SOVIET'S PRISONER.

London, Nov. 2.

A thick-set, swarthy man, who was referred to as a "Bolshevik executioner," and other Soviet officials, including a member of the OGPU (Cheka), were among numerous Russian witnesses for the trial of Harry Pollitt, Dick Bessie, and Thomas Strudwick, charged at the Old Bailey with libelling David Scott, a seaman, in the *International Seafarer*, published by the national minority movement, of which the defendants are members.

Scott has been prominent at anti-Communist meetings in England since his return a year ago from Russia, where he was imprisoned. He made a statutory declaration with regard to his treatment to the National Union of Seamen on his return, after which the *International Seafarer* accused Scott of disreputable criminal conduct while in Russia.—*Reuter*.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL PROFITS.

THE QUESTION OF COMPETITION.

London, Nov. 2.

Sir John Cadman, presiding at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, pointed out that the excessive production in the

A COOLIE'S CRIME.

Shanghai Lady Brutally Attacked.

Shanghai, Nov. 3.

A discharged coolie attacked Mrs. Forestier, the wife of an assistant in the Asiatic Petroleum Company, with a chopper, and the lady is in a grave condition and is not expected to live.—*Our Own correspondent*.

United States, and the larger exports from Russia, were necessarily, disquieting factors, but fortunately the Anglo-Persian company was not impeded to over-produce.

He mentioned that the net profit for the year exceeded £250,000, but warned shareholders that unless there was a radical change of prices, the profits in the current year were likely to be reduced.

The Persian imperial commissioner, Mirza Eissakh Khan Fayz, expressed the Persian admiration for the manner in which the company had developed the part of Persia in which it operates, and suggested that the company should found schools in co-operation with the Persian Ministry of Instruction in inaccessible parts of Persia, where the benefits of education were not available.—*Reuter*.

DENMARK ALSO BORROWS.

TO PAY OFF OLD LOAN.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.

The Danish Landbank has concluded an agreement with American banks for a loan of \$35,000,000, at five per cent., and the proceeds from this will be applied to the conversion of the six per cent. loan of 1925.—*Reuter*.

establishments and the defence expenses in Indo-China of an unusual nature, the position now, with the reserves they had restored, was superior to what it was at the close of 1925.

In concluding, the Governor-General expressed his farewell to the country, stating that no one could have worked harder for its welfare, or had its interests at heart more than he had done.

The departure for France from Hanoi, of M. and Madame Varenne, on October 26, was the occasion for receptions to delegations from the French and native residents.

WATCHMEN'S BILL.

SECOND READING IS POSTPONED.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL SURPRISE.

It may be forecasted, as the result of information available this morning, that an announcement to the effect that the Government has decided to postpone, with permission of the Legislative Council, further consideration of the Bill providing for the regulation and registration of watchmen, will be made by Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., the Hon. Attorney General, when the Bill comes up for second reading to-day.

Sir Joseph Kemp is further expected to announce that, before the Bill is re-introduced, law officers of the Crown will give further attention to the clauses which have created so much comment and agitation among the watchmen.

The decision does not mean, we are given to understand, that the Bill is to be dropped entirely, but it seems unlikely that this afternoon, any definite date will be fixed for further debate.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, the eminent local barrister, who was retained by an organisation of the Indian watchmen in the Colony to present their views to the Council, will not appear at the Legislative Council this afternoon in view of the latest development, though it is understood that Mr. Jenkin addressed a private meeting of the Unofficial Members for over an hour on Tuesday.

A NEW MOUNTAIN RANGE.

DISCOVERY IN NORTH-EAST SIBERIA.

London, Nov. 2.

An expedition to north-east Siberia last year, which resulted in the discovery of probably the last great mountain range on the globe, is described by the explorer, Sergei Obruchev, in the *Geographical Journal*.

The mountains are 625 miles long and 180 broad, and are thus of larger area than the Caucasus, while they have altitudes up to 10,700 feet, being the greatest in north Siberia, excepting the Kamchatka volcanoes.

The Russian Geographical Society has called the new mountains, which lie on a great promontory eastward of the River Lena, the Cherski Range, in memory of the well-known geologist.—*Reuter*.

COMPULSORY LABOUR QUESTION.

REPORT TO THE LEAGUE.

Geneva, Nov. 2.

The International Labour Office spokesman, Mr. Grimshaw, has made a statement to the mandates commission outlining the views of the native labour commission, namely that compulsory labour should only be employed on essential public works, and should be paid at local rates, while the work should not exceed 48 hours a week, and sixty days a year, save in exceptional cases.

Mr. Grimshaw stated that the Labour Office would submit its completed report to the 1929 conference.—*Reuter*.

MORE RAIDS IN INDIA.

REVOLVERS AND BOMBS.

Delhi, Nov. 2.

The police, following the raids in Bengal mentioned yesterday, have extended their activities.

They have searched houses at Lahore, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, and seized proscribed literature, revolvers, and materials for the manufacture of bombs.

Several persons have been arrested.—*Reuter*.

A message yesterday referred to the seizure of documents in a raid in Calcutta, indicating widespread sedition.

"GOOD BYE AND GOOD LUCK."

FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON LEAVES PORT.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

With messages of farewell and goodwill hoisted at the foremast of the vessels, the First Cruiser Squadron left Port at 9 o'clock this morning, for Malta, where the ships will re-join the Mediterranean Fleet, the ratings of the other cruisers in Harbour cheering their departing comrades.

All the ships of the squadron cast off from their buoys punctually at 9 o'clock, with the ratings lining the decks. At the top of the foremasts of all cruisers were the code messages "Good Bye and Good Luck."

As the ships began to get up steam, ratings of the other naval ships in Port cheered their departing colleagues, while there were private motorboats containing personal friends of some of the officers, cruising around firing crackers.

No official calls were made this morning prior to the departure of the squadron, the Commodore and other officials having paid their visits yesterday, when, Commodore J. L. Pearson took leave of Rear-Admiral Boyle.

In connexion with the departure of the squadron, a very spectacular searchlight tattoo was given last night similar to that given by the cruisers in port on the King's Birthday last June. The five ships all contributed to the display, the various lights playing in a variety of patterns.

Arriving here about seven months ago the first cruiser squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle, C.B., R.N., flying his flag in H.M.S. Froisher, Captain T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O., R.N. The other ships are: H.M.S. Dragon, Capt. P. R. Stevens, D.S.O., R.N.; H.M.S. Danae, Capt. L. D. Mackinnon, R.N.; H.M.S. Delhi, Capt. A. H. Taylor, O.B.E., R.N.; and H.M.S. Dauntless, Capt. K. D. W. Macpherson, R.N.

As the Froisher led the squadron out of Harbour she was flying the paying-off pennant.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TARIFFS.

FRANCE REPLIES TO U.S. NOTE.

Paris, Nov. 2.

The French Reply to the recent American Note concerning the new tariff, was communicated to the American Charge d'Affaires this evening.

It proposes the establishment of a provisional regime pending the conclusion of a Commercial Treaty with France, and suggests that the United States enjoy the same rates as prior to September 6th, except as regards articles whereon less than the minimum rates were paid and which would now come under the minimum schedule. France, in return, requests the discontinuance of the investigations carried on by American agents at French exporters' premises, the rescission of the restrictions placed (on sanitary grounds) upon the entry of French agricultural and pharmaceutical products, the settlement of certain fiscal matters now in dispute and the dropping of the "reprisals" duties recently decreed by the Federal authorities. It is suggested that decrees enforcing this provisional regime could be adopted immediately.

As regards an eventual definitive agreement the French Government is prepared to negotiate but is disinclined to make a final arrangement until it is acquainted with the result of enquiries into the comparative costs of production in the United States and France. Subject to that reservation, the United States a "most favoured nation clause" in proportion as France obtains fresh outlets for her products from Washington.—*Reuter*.

TO-DAY.

Dejar on demand
Lighting-up

2/- 1/16
6.45 p.m.

SALE OF SHARES.

DISPUTE OVER THE TRANSFER.

"BOY" AS NEGOTIATOR.

The transfer of ten shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Land and Loan Company, Limited, resulted in an action being brought in the Summary Court this morning, before the Puisne Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, when, in a \$1000 claim, it was stated that the executed transfer had not been handed over.

The plaintiff was Mr. J. F. Wright, trading as Messrs. Wright and Co., Prince's Building, and the defendant was Chan Tung, alias Chan Shi-wah, 32 Stanley Street, first floor. The plaintiff claimed \$1,000, being money paid by the plaintiff to the defendant on September 23, 1927, for a consideration which had wholly failed, or in the alternative was for the delivery of a duly executed transfer of ten shares in Hongkong and Kowloon Land and Loan Co., Ltd., sold by the defendant to the plaintiff under a contract dated September 22, 1927.

Mr. L. D. Turner was for the plaintiff and the defendant appeared in person.

His Lordship remarked that on a previous occasion Mr. C. A. S. Russ was representing the defendant. He asked the defendant whether he wished to dispute the claim, and received a reply in the affirmative.

Purchaser Wanted.

In outlining the circumstances, Mr. Turner said that on or about September 20 the plaintiff's "boy" was approached by a man who claimed to be the agent of the defendant, and asked whether he could find a purchaser for the shares. The "boy" ultimately found that the plaintiff might possibly buy them. In consequence, on September 22, the defendant went to the plaintiff's office and offered to sell the shares to him. The plaintiff offered \$1,000, being \$100 per share, but this offer was refused by the defendant, who said that he wanted \$1,200, or \$120 per share.

Later in the day, however, the defendant rang up the plaintiff in his office and informed the latter's "boy" that he was willing to sell for \$1,000. As a result the plaintiff made out the usual contract for the sale of the shares at that price, and sent a copy of it to the defendant, who was staying at an hotel.

The next day, September 23, the defendant visited the plaintiff's office and handed over the share certificates. They were all in Chinese characters and at the time the plaintiff thought the transfer was endorsed on the back, where, Chinese characters had been written, but as a matter of fact, it was not endorsed, and there was no other document attached.

The plaintiff handed to the defendant \$994, being \$1,000 less stamp duty and commission, being the usual fee allowed to brokers, for putting through the transaction, so that in fact the defendant received full value. The money was paid by cheque.

No Transfer.

Shortly after the defendant had left, continued Mr. Turner, the plaintiff discovered that there was no transfer, so he told his "boy" to ring the defendant up. He did so, and the defendant, saying it was a mistake, said he would bring the transfer at three o'clock that afternoon. By three o'clock he had not appeared, so the plaintiff sent his "boy" to the hotel where the day before the contract had been delivered, but it was found that the defendant had left.

His Lordship: Is the defendant also a broker? Not so far as the plaintiff knows. It was not a transaction between brokers.

Continuing, Mr. Turner went on to say that certain enquiries were made as a result of which the plaintiff got on the track of the defendant, who had disappeared from his hotel, and they ultimately had an interview at the offices of Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley. That was on September 24 or 26.

The defendant then, for the first time, refused to hand over the transfer, and alleged that further monies were due to him and that in fact he had not agreed to sell for \$1,000.

The plaintiff therefore instructed his solicitors, who wrote a letter to Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley, calling upon their client to deliver the transfer, stating that

(Continued on Page 8.)

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GREEDY THIEF.

STEALS HALF A MILLION
MARKS AND A PISTOL.

Shortly after midnight yesterday a Chinese broke into the office of the Traffic Superintendent of the Hongkong Tramways Limited at Russell Street and stole a revolver and five hundred thousand German marks, in bundles of 50,000 each.

It is believed that the man gained admittance to the office by cutting away a pane of glass from a window facing the Bowrington Canal. The Superintendent's office was closed as usual after business hours on Tuesday. It is on the ground floor of the Tramway building with one window on the Canal side.

The shutters of the windows were up and bolted on the inside. It would appear that the thief managed to undo the bolt which held the shutter in position and by skillful cutting, to remove one pane of glass without attracting the attention of an Indian watchman who was on duty within fifty yards of where the thief was operating.

From different accounts gathered yesterday, it would seem that the man, on gaining entry, forced open a black deed box and extracted a number of papers belonging to Mr. H. W. Hammond. Searching further the intruder came across a Colt automatic pistol, and another parcel of papers which had the appearance of important documents, but which, in fact, were of no value whatever.

Greed His Downfall.

The intruder gathered this and continued his search, and his efforts resulted in his locating 500,000 German marks from one of the drawers in the Superintendent's office.

With his booty, the thief made his way out again. Having an opportunity of making a more thorough search of the building he looked about for a likely place to hide what he had already stolen, planning to return as soon as possible.

For this purpose he crossed a narrow wooden plank which served as a bridge from one side of the Canal to the other. Once on the other side, he deposited his booty in a place where it would not be found by any chance passer-by and made his way back to the Tramway Company's office.

Greed, however, proved the man's downfall. Exactly how long he had been in the office before he was surprised, is not yet known. Shortly after 12.20 p.m. however, Mr. J. H. Simmons, a Tramway Inspector, wanting to use the telephone in the Traffic Superintendent's Office, obtained the necessary key from the Indian watchman on duty and opened the adjoining Ticket Office door. On switching on the light he noticed that the door of the Superintendent's Office was ajar. He switched on the light of the Superintendent's Office and there noticed that an intruder was crouching behind the door.

The thief was kept in custody until the arrival of the police who were telephoned for, and, it is learned, the thief volunteered to show the hiding place of what he had stolen earlier in the night.

So far as is known, everything was recovered.

CONGRESS AT CUBA.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE TO ATTEND.

Washington, Nov. 2. President Coolidge will attend the Pan-American Congress at Cuba in January, at which the United States delegation will be the Chairman. Former Secretary of State Hughes, the Ambassadors Henry Fletcher and Dwight Morrow.—*Reuter's American Service.*

RAPID ARREST.

CANTON ROBBERS CAUGHT
IN HONGKONG.

Four days after the crime, three persons were arrested in Hongkong on a charge of being connected with the robbery of a goldsmith's shop at Canton.

On Thursday last, by means of a duplicate key it is stated, an assistant at the Sze Chow Jewellery shop, Canton, opened a safe and from it stole \$5,000 worth of jewellery and some \$500 in money.

It was thought that after the crime, the culprit would escape to Hongkong, and information was sent to the Hongkong Police with a description of the missing man.

On Monday a woman entered a pawnbroker's shop at Wing Lok Street and was arrested by a detective while pawning some of the jewellery. A statement secured from her brought about the arrest of two men with whom she had been associating, and one of the suspects who are brothers, is now alleged to have been identified as the missing goldsmith's apprentice.

It is stated that about half of the stolen jewellery was recovered on the arrested men, together with some money. The remainder appears to have been dissipated on riotous living and in association with the inmates of certain public houses in the West Point quarter.

INFORMAL AFFAIR.

TAIKOO CHINESE CLUB "AT HOME" TO EUROPEANS.

The members of the Taikoo Chinese Club gave an "At Home" yesterday evening to the European members of the staff of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, at which a number of prominent members of the firm were present, including Messrs. N. S. Brown, D. Templeton, K. E. Greig, J. H. Little, W. Ironside, W. J. Hill and many others.

The purpose of the gathering was to bring together in closer friendly relations the members of the European and Chinese staffs and those present are firm in their opinion that that object was well accomplished.

The affair was quite informal, there being no efforts at speech-making, the idea being to make the 250 guests thoroughly at home.

The firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and their compendore have in the past contributed much to make the Taikoo Chinese Club, which has a membership of 150 members, a success.

OBITUARY.

MR. FRANK LAMMERT.

We regret to announce the death at the Government Civil Hospital last evening, at eight o'clock, of Mr. Frank Lammert, a member of the well-known auctioneering firm of Lammert Brothers.

Mr. Lammert had been ailing for some time past and entered the hospital with lung trouble last Friday.

Born at Home, Mr. Frank Lammert came out to Hongkong in childhood and has been here ever since.

The funeral will take place today, passing the Monument at 4.15 p.m. instead of 5 o'clock as previously announced.

PRESIDENT'S SYMPATHY.

Washington, Nov. 2. President Calvin Coolidge has sent a cable to M. Condouriotis, expressing his sympathy.—*Reuter's American Service.*

CHARGE THAT FAILED.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM NOT
SUBSTANTIATED.

Foo Yuk-yin, a merchant was fined an aggregate of \$11 at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon at the conclusion of the case in which he was charged with the possession of illicit opium and with trafficking in the drug.

Replying to Major C. Willson, Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, said that with respect to charges A. and B. concerning the presence of a very small quantity of opium in the house raided by the Revenue Officers, he had not made any admission. What he had said was that if his Worship found that the house belonged to the defendant, as it seemed from the evidence, then the defendant could be said to be constructively in possession of the drug, and he (Mr. Lo) would not say anything more on this, as the quantity of opium involved was of a trivial amount, and he understood Mr. Carrie was not pressing the charges.

In his decision, Major Willson said: I have come to the conclusion that there is not sufficient evidence to support charges C, D, and E, (of trafficking).

Although I consider that I properly admitted the letters and books as evidence, I don't think that they could give sufficient evidence upon which to base those charges, and that the letters or various entries relied on by the prosecution are sufficiently connected with the defendant himself. There is also no proof of the actual receipt or dispatch of any opium except the small quantity found. On these charges, therefore, the defendant will be discharged. On charges A. and B. I fine defendant \$10 and \$1 respectively.

CHINESE WILLS.

ESTATE OF NEARLY SIX
LAKHS.

Estate in Hongkong to the value of \$594,500 was left by Lo Lim-yuk, alias Lo Lim-loc, alias Lo Lim-yok, alias Lo Lim-yong, alias Lo Kwong-chau, late of U On, Macao, who died at Macao on July 15, 1927.

Letters of Administration have been granted to Lo Wing-koon, alias Lo Cheuk-suen, 27, Arbuthnot Road, his eldest son.

His widow and six concubines have renounced their title in favour of the eldest son.

Pawnbroker's Fortune. Chan Cho-shan, otherwise Cho Shan, late of 134, Wellington Street, Hongkong, also of Tai Sin Kong village, Sai Chiu, in the district of Nam Hoi, Kwongtung province, pawnbroker, who died on January 13, 1925, left Hongkong estate to the value of \$10,300.

At the beginning of his will he states:—Since the tenth day of the eighth moon, when I contracted an illness, in the Leung Yik pawn shop I immediately returned to my village for treatment. I sent for doctors and I have taken medicine for several months without avail. I discovered that my illness became more serious day by day and I knew that my health could not be recovered.

He was the proprietor of the Leung Yik pawnshop, 134, Wellington Street, and his bequests are all of a family nature.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

RESULTS HITHERTO GIVE
LABOUR BIG GAINS.

London, Nov. 2. Big labour gains are shown in the municipal elections held yesterday in over 300 cities and boroughs in England and Wales, not including London.

The gains and losses so far are Labour 105 and twelve, Conservatives 7 and 70, Liberals 12 and 33 and Independents 16 and 25.—*Reuter.*

GRUESOME FIND.

CANNIBALISM ON THE HIGH
SEAS IS ALLEGED.

Seattle, Nov. 2.

A gruesome story of the sea was revealed on the arrival of the liner Margaret Dollar, which picked up off Washington state coast an 85-foot Japanese fishing smack with a crew of two dead men in their sleeping quarters.

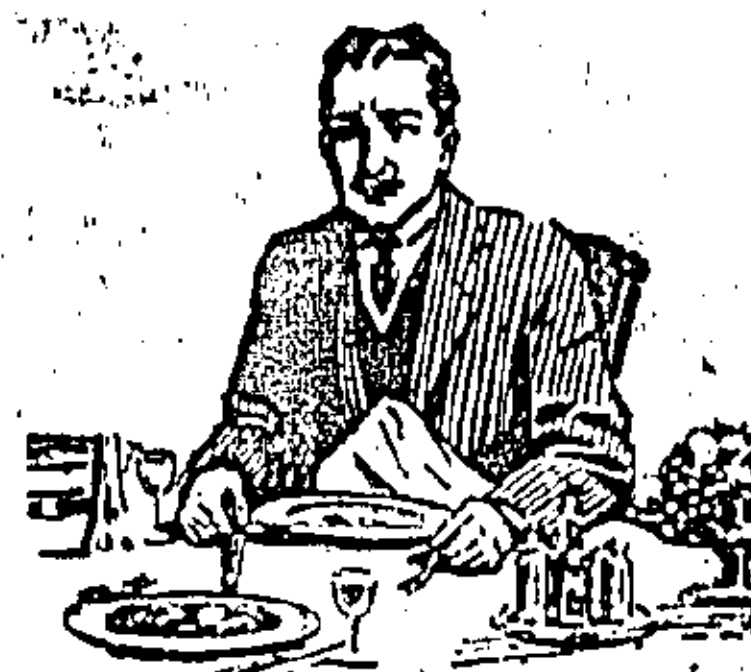
Apparently the smack had drifted 4,000 miles across the Pacific.

Quarantine physicians found a pile of bones aboard which they believed were the sole remains of a crew of seven or eight men besides the two whose bodies were found. They declared that cannibalism had undoubtedly been practised, at any rate by the last survivors.—*Reuter's American Service.*

NASSAU DIAMOND.

U. S. CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN
QUANDARY AS TO TAX.

Washington, Nov. 2. Customs officials are puzzled in regard to the famous Nassau diamond valued at \$820,000, which is supposed to have formed one of the eyes of the ancient image of the God Shiva in India.

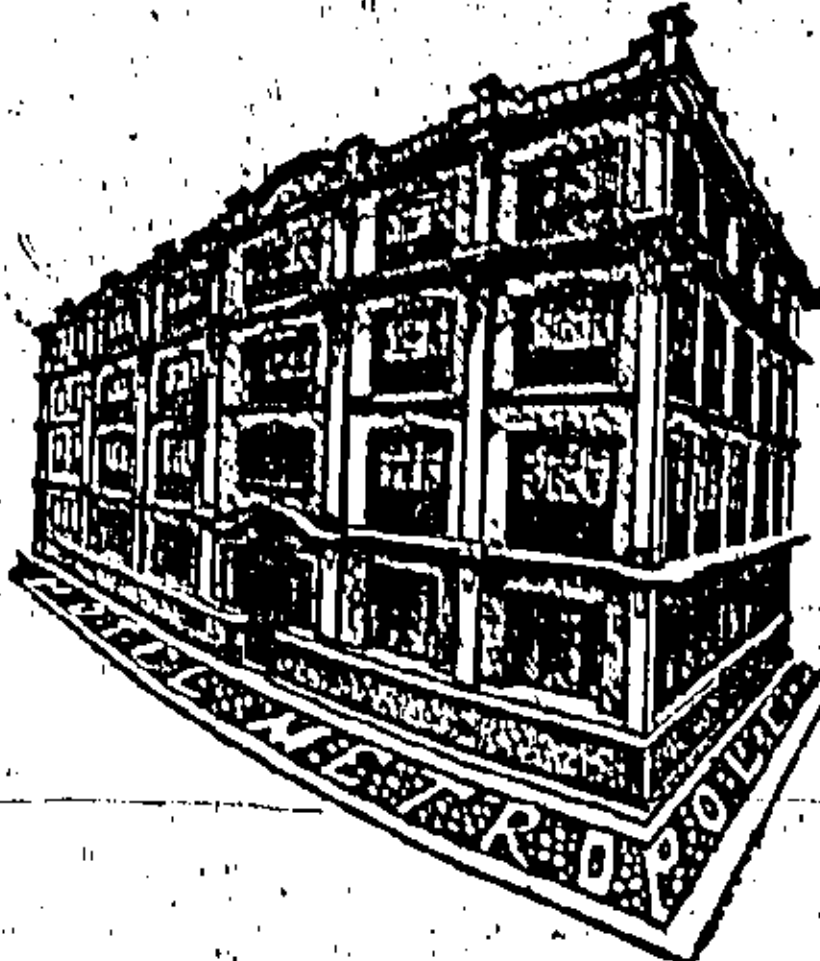
It at first ruled that the stone was entitled to enter the country as an "artistic antiquity," duty free, but the diamond dealers here protested that it should be taxed twenty per cent. under the tariff law because it had been cut and used as a jewel in England.—*Reuter's American Service.*

WHAT WILL MAKE ME EAT?

Loss of appetite is nature's first warning that something in the complicated machinery of the system has gone wrong. And that something is invariably the blood. Good blood helps the digestive organs in their work by supplying them with the strength they constantly need. If the blood is impoverished and weak these organs fail to receive this assistance and the first complaint they make is to cease to call for food. Poor appetite never comes alone. It is generally accompanied by indigestion, headaches, bad taste in the mouth on rising from bed, coated tongue, lassitude and lack of "tone" throughout the day.

What you require to put matters right is a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The good, new, strengthening blood which these pills create finds its way at once to the debilitated and exhausted digestive organs, and the benefit they receive from it is soon noticed in the natural and permanent return of the strayed appetite. Then the digestion becomes normal, headaches are absent, you rise in the morning bright and well, and retire at night to sound refreshing sleep.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have over a third of a century's world-wide reputation behind them as their guarantee. If you are not fit they will help you to health. Get a supply now from your druggist, or direct and post free, one bottle for \$1.50 6 bottles for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangsee Road, Shanghai. Equally good for women and men. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

IT'S QUALITY
THAT COUNTS

HOTEL METROPOLE

Central-Comfortable-Cleanliness

SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES

Single Room 1 Person from

\$140. to \$200.

Double Room 2 Persons from

\$250. to \$350.

Inspection cordially invited.

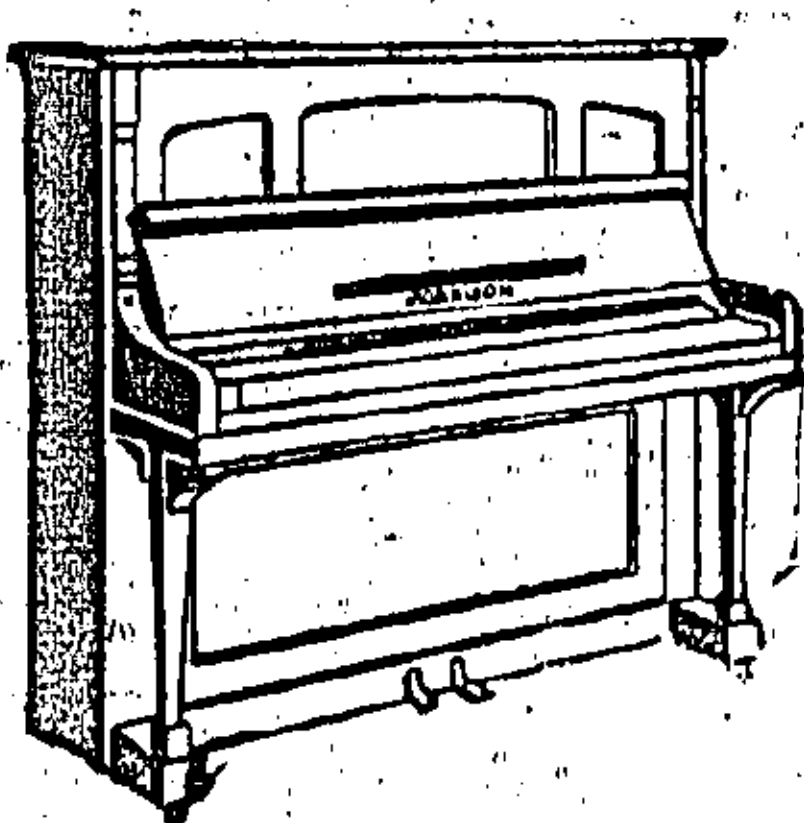
Tel. C. 668. Apply Manager.

YOU NEED A PIANO?

Well, come and

select a

MORRISON



the only piano in the

East with a

TEN YEAR GUARANTEE.

No big outlay is necessary,
as terms can be arranged to
suit everyone.TSANG FOOK PIANO
COMPANY.

8, Des Vœux Road Central

(Entrance Ice House Street)

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Japanese Shoe Expert.
TORTOISE SHELL BOXES
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MRS. S. UZUNOYE

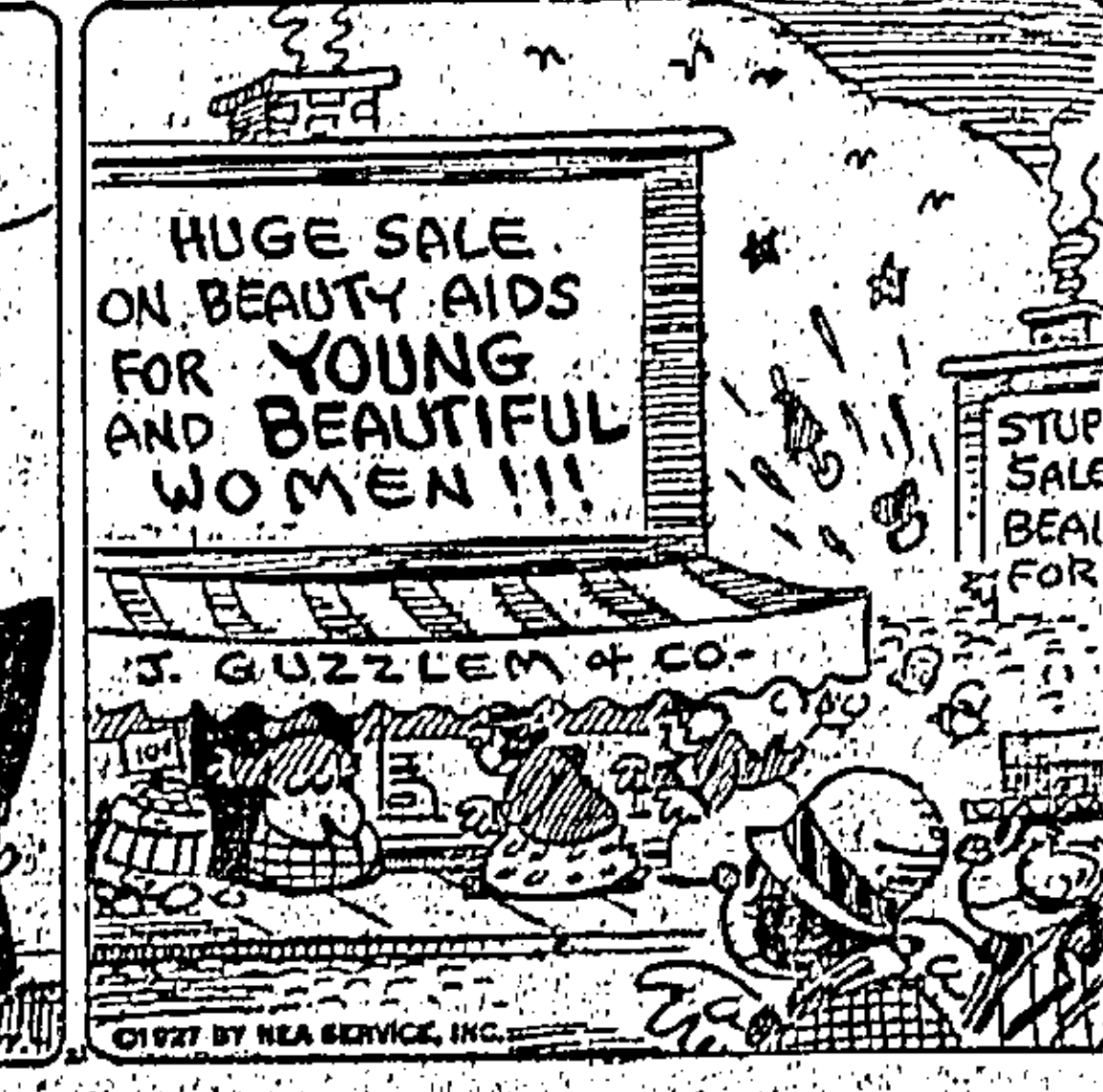
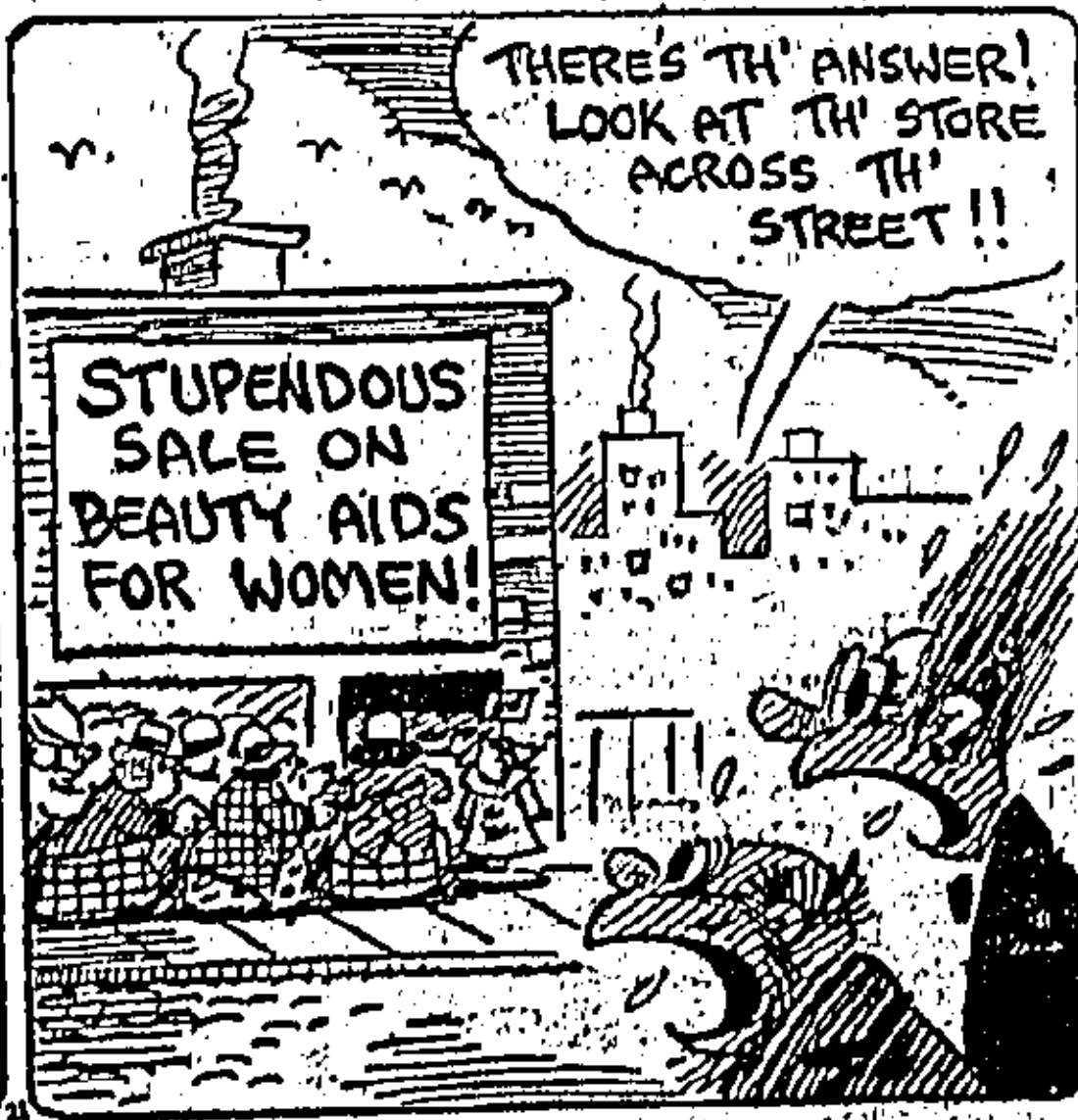
Expert Masseuse

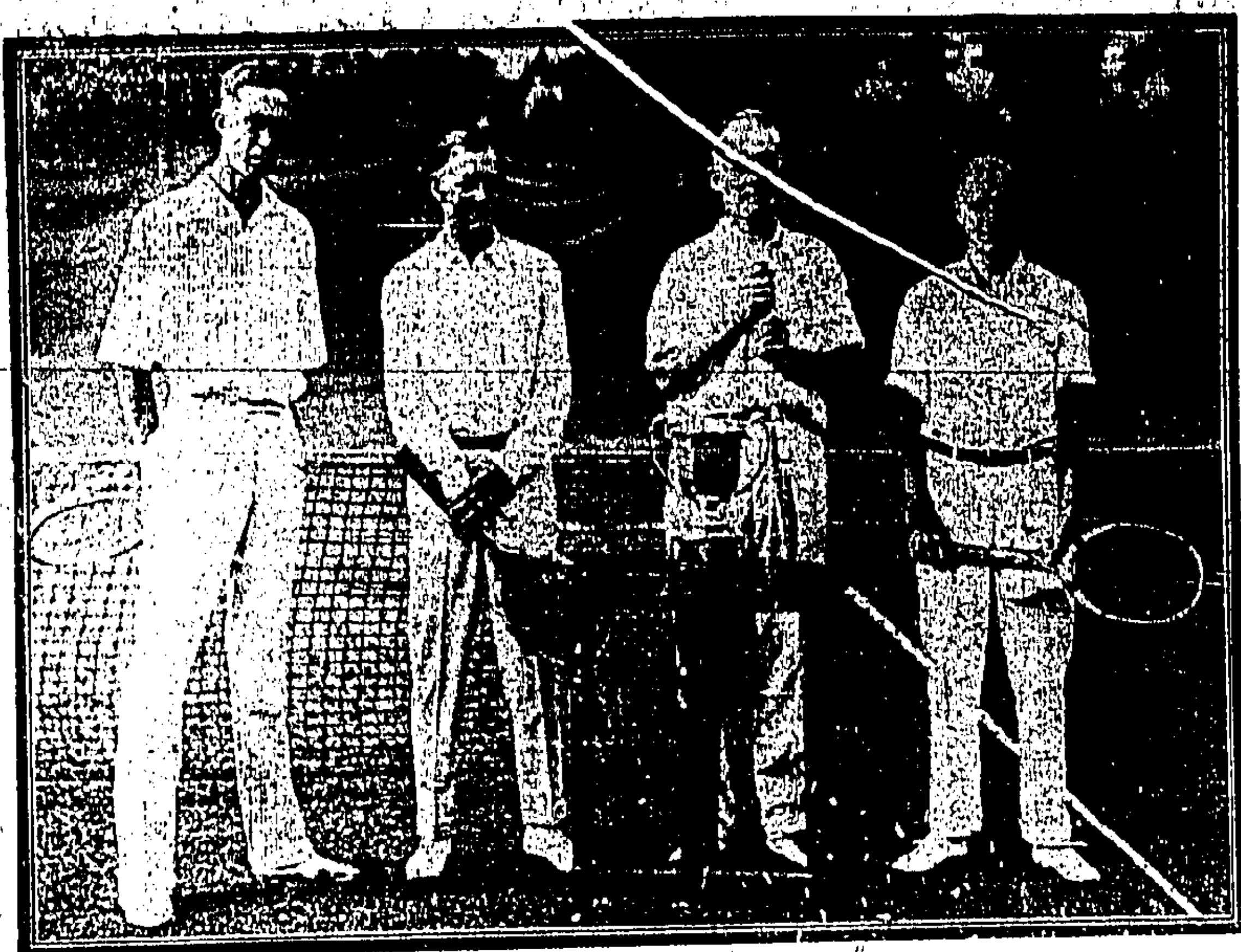
37, Queen's Road, 2nd floor

SALESMAN SAM

That did the Trick

By Small

If you would see your
children grow stronger
each day—become
rosy, plump and
full of life—try
SCOTT'S Emul-
sion, the mother's
friend! Ask for
SCOTT'S
EMULSION



"ROPER CUP" TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Contestants for this annual match at Shanghai were Messrs. J. H. Potts (U. S. A.), J. L. Wade (British), O. D. Rasmussen (British) and W. P. Roberts (U. S. A.) who appear above in the order named. The match was won by the British pair in straight sets, 6-3, 7-5, 8-6.



TABLE FULL OF PRIZES.—A goodly display of silver cups for the winners at the S. V. C. mounted sports at Shanghai.



A MERRY EVENING ASHORE.—A scene from the original revue "Sons of the Sea" presented by the concert party of H. M. S. Carlisle at Weihaiwei before delighted audiences. Honolulu, suggested by the drop scene in the background, is the spot where Stoker Potts and Able Seaman Niffy concoct an unsuccessful yarn.



WHERE MANY FOREGATHERED AT THE R. A. S. C. DANCE.—A view of the "bar" at the dance the R. A. S. C. gave at Shanghai recently. Refreshment in the intervals between dances was greatly in demand in these snug quarters.



FANCY DRESS DANCE AFLOAT.—Group taken at the fancy dress dance given on board H. M. S. Ambrose at Weihaiwei.



GIRL FLIER.—Miss Sacha "Peggy" Hall of Santa Ana, Calif., is another woman who hopes to fly across the Atlantic Ocean. She is planning to make the flight under the auspices of a New York newspaper.



TWO CLAIM HIM.—Mrs. Corrine Smith Brock (above) of Dayton says she's the legal wife of William S. Brock, round-the-world flyer. Below is Mrs. William S. Brock of Detroit, whose friends call the other Mrs. Brock's claims preposterous. Brock (and Schlee) passed through Hongkong on their flight.

Don't wait until you catch cold,
—prevent it by wearing

JAEGER
Pure Wool

UNDERWEAR

Jaeger Pure Wool Underwear is known throughout the world for its fine Quality and Satisfying Comfort. Jaeger Underwear is treated against shrinkage, and garments are replaced if shrunk.

PANTS — VESTS — DRAWERS — COMBINATIONS.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK NOW SHOWING

MACKINTOSH
& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS
Alexandra Building. Des Vaux Road.

When you dine at

LANE, CRAWFORD'S RESTAURANT

you are assured of

AN ATTRACTIVE MENU
EFFICIENT SERVICE
GOOD MUSIC—AND
DISTINCTIVE ENVIRONMENT

Morning Coffee and afternoon Tea a Speciality

Dancing
During
Tea
and
Dinner



TELEPHONE
C. 4567.

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE
EXCELENTES
C. INGENHOHL
Sold by
YOURS TRULY
Tobacco Store

22, Des Vaux Road, C. (Phone: C. 1856.)

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THE IMPROVED
FOLDA CAR

OUR
STANDARD VALUE
IN
FOLDING
BABY-CARS



Steel frame, enamelled Black, fitted with nickel-plated tubular handle bar, two 10-inch and two 8-inch rubber tyred iron wheels and leather waist strap. Seat and back upholstered with Crockett's leather cloth, closes up flat.

STANDARD
VALUE
PRICE
\$14.50

ONE OF
WHITEAWAYS STANDARD VALUES.

NEW CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

A Profitable Investment.

Successful Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful business.

Advertise in **The Hongkong Telegraph.**

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00 (\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—

1492, 1497, 1498, 1444, 1490, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 12, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 210, 216, 226, 248, 259, 265, 167, 271, 272

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and Suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130 monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry, next new Hotel, Harkow Road, Kowloon. Tel. K.357.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Lady's Amah, preferably a new Amah. Reply stating age, wages required and previous experience. Apply Box No. 273, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

COMMODOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Furniture and fittings of three roomed Flat including Piano \$1,000.00. Moderate rent with modern sanitation near City. Apply to "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Fresh arrival Army Blankets, greyish brown, black stripe \$2.25 each; dozen; singly \$2.50. Superior qualities according to requirements. Reduction to charitable and missionary associations for quantities also to dealers and merchants for regular orders. Sub-agents locally and in outposts required. Montgomery Ollerton & Co., 18, Ice House Street, ground floor, between the Carlton and the Portuguese Club, Tel. C.4639.

ANNUAL FAIR AT THE ITALIAN CONVENT

Side Shows, Sweet Stalls, Games, Fishing Pond, Check Board, Toy Stall, **ART STORE**

and many Special Attractions and Surprises. Don't Forget The Date 5th and 6th November.



ITS QUALITY THAT COUNT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Seventh Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 5th November, 1927, commencing at 2 p.m. The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all persons including Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Member's Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis at \$5.00 each up to Friday, 4th November, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hongkong Jockey Club during Race Meeting.

Hongkong, October 30th, 1927.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An entertainment under the auspices of and in aid of, the

HONGKONG WOMEN'S LEAGUE

and MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

will by kind permission of H.E. THE OFFICER Administering the GOVERNMENT, be held in the BALL ROOM of GOVERNMENT HOUSE on THURSDAY, 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

Tickets—Price \$1.00 may be obtained from

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., and MOUTRIE AND CO., LTD.

Mary King, Hon. General Secretary, Hongkong, 28th October, 1927

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS

ANNUAL ATHLETIC MEETING

To be held on the ground of the

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

Commencing at 2.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal West will play during the afternoon.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-DAY.

the 3rd November, 1927, at 3.30 p.m. At Messrs. Nam Wo Hong's Godown, No. 152, Connaught Road, West.

(for account of the concerned.) 256 Bags "S.H." Brand White Rice, more or less damaged.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on FRIDAY,

the 4th November, 1927, commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps (Used and Unused).

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Thursday, the 3rd November, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on TUESDAY,

the 8th November, 1927, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Very Valuable Collection of Curios (just arrived from Peking), comprising—

Scrolls and Hand Paintings, Five-coloured Vases, Bowls, Flower Pots, Ivory, Coral and Amber Ware, Carved Lacquer Vases and Screens, Old Bronze, etc., etc.

A Few Pieces of Blackwood, Cabinets and Screens, etc.

Catalogues will be issued. On View from Monday, the 7th November, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY 7 THERAPION NO. 1 THERAPION NO. 2 THERAPION NO. 3 No. 1 is for the treatment of No. 2 for Chronic Weakness, sold by leading Chemists, Pharmacies and Druggists. See Trade Mark "THERAPION" is on each box. Stamp affixed to each packet.

BRISTOL MILK SHERRY,

BRISTOL CREAM SHERRY,

ROYAL TAWNY PORT.

Shipped by John Harvey & Sons Ltd, Bristol.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance 1911-1915.) Prince's Building Telephone 75 Central.

THE NAVY'S CHOICE



PLYMOUTH GIN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

HONGKONG CHRISTMAS CARDS

Containing Views of Hongkong artistically arranged.

Only Twenty Cents Each.

Call and see them at—

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St. Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade,

"RICKSHAW" BRAND

CEYLON TEA

Cheapest and Best

From all leading Comprodores.

PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

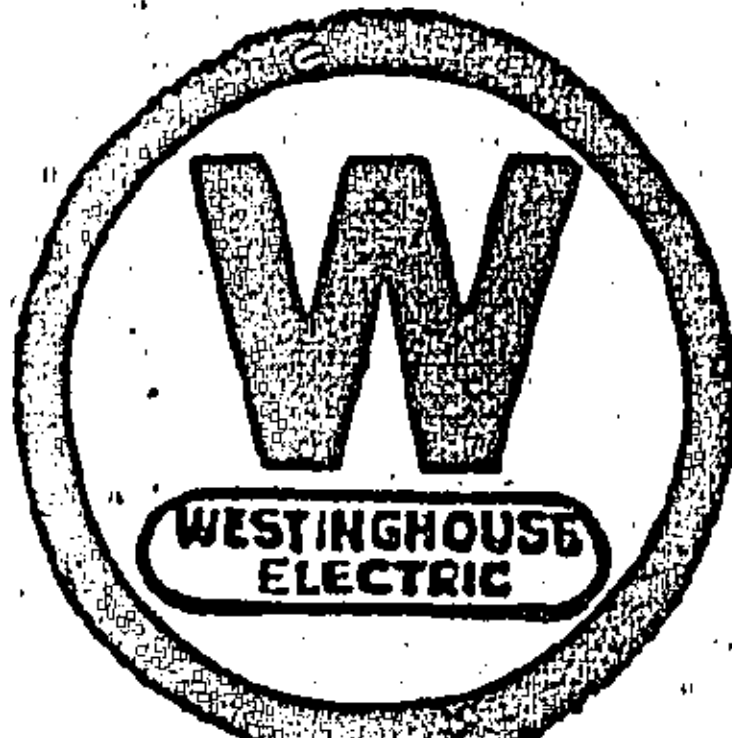
Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.



Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

DISTRIBUTORS.

Exchange Bldgs. Tel. C.673.



OXYGEN ACETYLENE AMMONIA AIR CARBIDE

ALL EQUIPMENT For Oxyacetylene and Electric Processes supplied by—

THE FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE Co., Ltd.

20, Des Voeux Road, G. Telephone Central 2344

M. J. E. GUILLOT, Manager.

MRS. SEKAI MASSAGE

2nd Floor 2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN. Xmas and New Year Parcel Mails for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office at 5 p.m. the 10th November per s.s. "Macedonia." This mail is due in London on the 15th December.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

Parcels for places in Szechwan will now be accepted for transmission at senders' risk. It is to be noted that parcels are liable to delay, and that the service may be suspended again at any time.

Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places—

Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Province of Yunnan, Canton, Wuchow, Kowloon, Hoihow, Macao, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard and Amoy.

Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, General Post Office Building.

Swatow Service restored.

It is notified for information that Feather Fans and Brooches cannot be sent by post to Great Britain. They are prohibited by the Plumage (Prohibition) Act, of 1921.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that on and after 17th October, 1927 radio-telegrams will be accepted by the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building, for transmission to the American Continents, Hawaiian Islands and Europe through the intermediary of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines at Manila.

Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, Government Building.

Radio telegrams are now accepted at the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, Government Building, for transmission to the Dutch East Indies and Dutch Borneo at the rate of \$1.00 per word ordinary and \$0.50 deferred.

INWARD MAILS.

From	For	Date
Shanghai	Hankow	November 3.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Hakone Maru	November 4.
Shanghai	Taiwan	November 4.
Shanghai	Sochow	November 5.
Europe via Negapatnam (letters only, London, 6th October)	Demodocus	November 5.
Europe via Negapatnam (Papers only, London 6th October)	Soistan	November 6.
Manila	Pres. Jefferson	November 6.
Australia and Manila	Panda	November 7.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Hayes	November 7.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Grant	November 7.
Australia and Manila	Taiwan	November 8.
Amoy and Swatow	Van Heutsz	November 9.
Japan and Shanghai	Macedonia	November 11.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Lincoln	November 13.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Date
Fort Bayard	Thurs. Nov. 3, 2 p.m.
Macao	Chuan Chow Thurs. Nov. 3, 3.15 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kong Ning Thurs. Nov. 3, 4.30 p.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Hessen Fri. Nov. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong Fri. Nov. 4, Noon.
Tourane	Chungkong Fri. Nov. 4, 3.30 p.m.
Wohaiwei	Chip Shing Fri. Nov. 4, 3.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Sun Ning Fri. Nov. 4, 5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Raymond Poincare Fri. Nov. 4, 5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Hakone Maru Sat. Nov. 5. K.P.O. Registration 4th 4.30 p.m. Letters 5th 9 a.m. G.P.O. Registration 5th 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 3rd December).
Shanghai	Yuansang Sat. Nov. 5, 5 p.m.
Amoy	Anking Sat. Nov. 5, 5 p.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kuigan Sun. Nov. 6, 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru Sun. Nov. 6, 9 a.m.
Sandakan	Suisang Mon. Nov. 7, 1.30 p.m.
Wohaiwei	Huichow Mon. Nov. 7, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., Canada, C. and S. America and Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	Pres. Jefferson Mon. Nov. 7. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m. (Due San Francisco 1st December).
Amoy	Sochow Mon. Nov. 7, 4.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Hayes Mon. Nov. 7, 5 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang Tues. Nov. 8. Parcels Noon. Letters 1 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	General Metzinger Tues. Nov. 8. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m. (Due Marseilles 9th December).
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning Tues. Nov. 8, 1 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Grant Tues. Nov. 8, 4.30 p.m.
Swatow	Yat Shing Tues. Nov. 8, 5 p.m.
Sentow	Chenan Wed. Nov. 9, 5 p.m.
Straits	Van Heutsz Thurs. Nov. 10, 10.30 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Teau Thurs. Nov. 10, 10.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ching Fri. Nov. 11, noon.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Macedonia Thurs. Nov. 12. K.P.O. Parcels 10th 4.30 p.m. Registration 12th 9 a.m. Letters 12th 10 a.m. G.P.O. Parcels 10th 5 p.m. Registration 12th 9.45 a.m. Letters 12th 10.30 a.m. (Due Marseilles 9th December and due London 15th December).

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

FOR SANITARY FITTINGS AND BUILDERS' MATERIALS

Inspect our Stocks.

Estimates Free for Sanitary Engineering and Building Materials.

GAY KEE

63, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Tel. C. 5503.

FLOWERS FOR DECORATION

We have just received a beautiful selection of Artificial Flowers, Ferns, Grasses etc. suitable for table and other decoration purposes.

FERNS - 75 cts. and \$1.95 per spray.
ASPARAGUS FERNS 75 cts. per spray.
ROSES - 60 cts. to \$1.50 per spray.
MISTLETOE - 60 cts. per spray.
SWEETPEAS, CARNATIONS, LILAC etc.

Call and see them at

WHITEAWAYS

Best Brand in the Market.

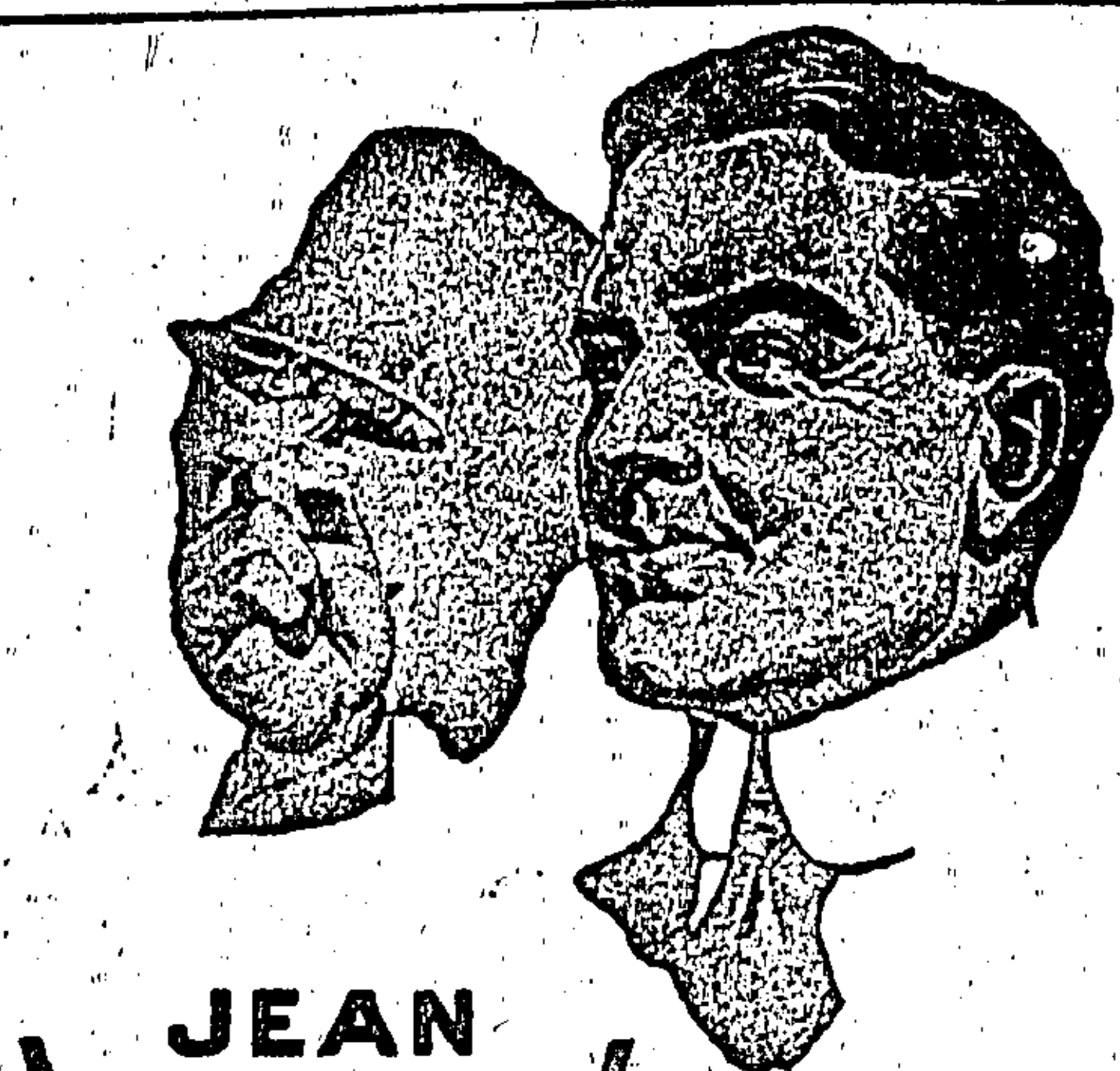
NEW

AX-BEER

This beer makes you more Cheerful and Vigorous.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.



JEAN VALJEAN
"Truly a Cigar"

LEADING TOBACCONISTS IN THE FAR EAST

ELECTRO-PLATING.

OVER TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE in the Electro-deposition of Metals in Hongkong, places us in a position to offer reliable and efficient service for the plating of articles in Gold, Silver, Nickel and Copper.

Artistic finishes in Bronze, Antique Copper, and Oxidized Silver.

Polished and Lacquered Brassware.

William C. Jack & Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

Tel. Central 358

Hongkong

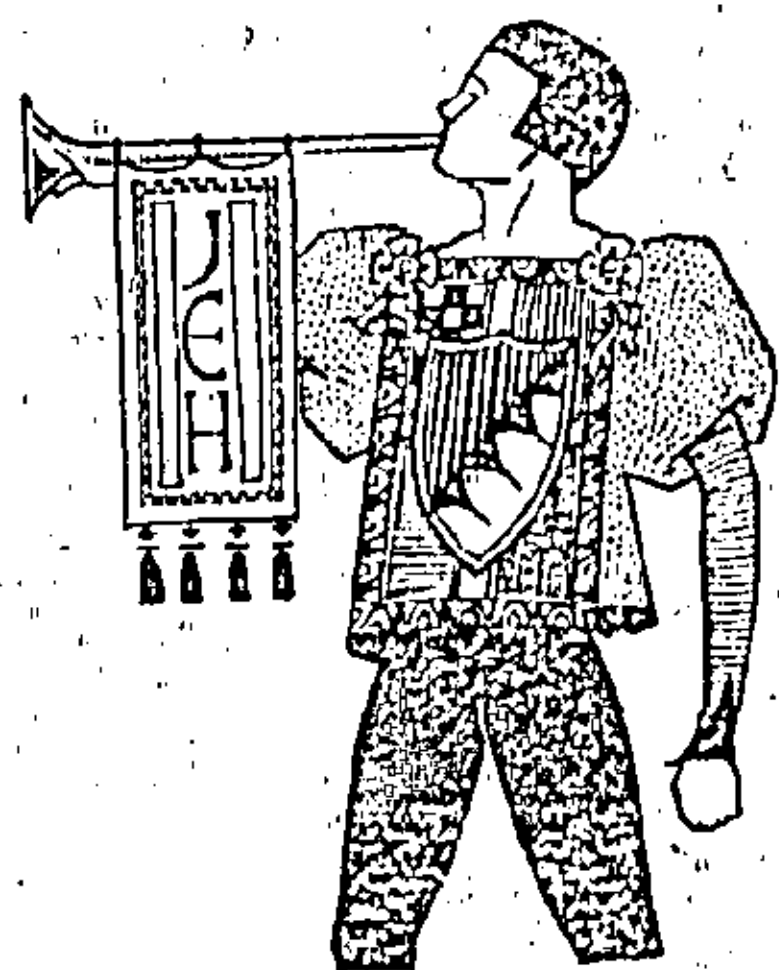
IF YOU'VE ANYTHING TO SELL

ANNOUNCE IT

J. E. HANCOCK

Publicity Agent and Commercial Artist.

4th Floor Morrell & Co. Bldg.
Tel. C. 47-1.



STOPS FALLING HAIR

AND INDUCES NEW GROWTH

CRINOVIN

TRY ONE BOTTLE AND BE CONVINCED

Prepared by—

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, C.

Tel. C. 1877.

FILM TRAVESTY OF THE R.A.F.

"WAR HAWKS" OF THE BRITISH FORCES.

ACCORDING TO HOLLYWOOD.

A new American film called "War Hawks," described as "an epic of the British flying forces during the great war," seems to have made British flying officers extremely angry.

They were invited, apparently, to attend a private view of this production and their letters describing what they saw, would fill several columns, writes the Daily Express cinema correspondent.

They give me long lists of technical inaccuracies in the film, which, since it was made in Hollywood, with the aviation resources available in California, could not possibly be a correct picture of the British flying service.

Many Complaints.

Here are a few of the complaints made against the film on technical grounds:

A "light sergeant" wearing the lower half of a Sam Browne is shown with a pipe in his mouth while on duty.

A mechanic, without a hat, salutes a major, who then invites the mechanic to take coffee with him.

A Royal Artillery officer, who also seems to control the movements of the squadron, is shown acting as telegraph operator, and is officially described as "Lieutenant at Desk."

A mechanic, imbued by revenge, takes to the air in a borrowed machine when his officer crashes. Bombs are simply "dunked over the side," and when a machine bursts into flame in mid-air, the flying man descends safely by parachute to his camp, where a sympathetic pup licks his hand.

A British officer is shown parading the streets of St. Omer "with two armfuls of French female" (a tribute this, says one correspondent, to the "traditional gaiety of the Royal Flying Corps").

The squadron is equipped, apparently with only five machines, most of them being of "the very old Curtiss-type school."

The only N.C.O. "spends most of his time in the officers' mess."

The mechanic, who chews gum, also acts as mess waiter and motorcyclist.

The Hero's Exploits.

The enemy's one and only hanger, which looks like an airship shed, advertises its existence to the world by means of an enormous Iron Cross on the roof.

Nor is this all. The hero of this epic of British flying prowess during the war is an American, who "joins up" with the British force and, after a dashing courtship with a French village girl, in the fashion of "The Big Parade" and "What Price Glory," distinguishes himself, before the admiring eyes of his British comrades, by bringing down "an obvious caricature of that great German air pilot, von Richthofen."

It seems at any rate to be an interesting film.

An amazing thing happened at Harringway greyhound race meeting last month in the Cheviot hurdle race. Mr. J. Stone's Afratando, which started a hot favourite, as much as two to one, and on him, quickly raced clear of the other three dogs. He looked certain to win, when at the third flight of hurdles he turned a somersault. The dogs following took him for the quarry and attacked him savagely. It they had not been muzzled they would have torn Afratando to pieces as it was some moments before the trainers could get to the mix-up and separate the dogs. Afratando was so badly mauled that he had to be carried off the track.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

EXPLANATION IN COURT.

The prosecution against Kwan Ying-chi, who was charged with the larceny of \$1,080, being partnership money of the Hing Yip Company, of Kennedy Town, was withdrawn this morning on the application of Mr. L. D. Turner, solicitor for the complainant.

The complainant in the case was Hawk Chi-pon, a partner of the Hing Yip Company. The defendant was represented by Mr. A. E. Hall.

When the case was called this morning, Mr. L. D. Turner said: "In this case, I ask leave to withdraw the charge. The defendant, through his solicitor, has given such explanation as to convince my client that in fact the defendant had not committed the offence with which he was charged, although by his conduct and by the way the books were kept, there appeared reasonable grounds to believe he had done so. I myself, am personally convinced that he has a reasonable defence."

The Magistrate, Mr. R. E. Lindell, asked the police whether they had any objection to withdrawal of the case. On being told that the police did not object, the charge was withdrawn.

"TRIUMPH."

A STRIKING MODERN SOCIETY DRAMA.

In "Triumph," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day, the famous director, Cecil B. De Mille, turns from ancient history, which he depicted in "The Ten Commandments," to the type of modern society love drama with which he scored his first successes.

"Triumph" is a typical De Mille production, with its gorgeous settings, luxurious backgrounds, beautiful women, flashing gowns and big array of featured players. Leatrice Joy, Rod La Rocque and Victor Varconi have the principal roles, with Julia Faye, Theodore Kosloff, Zasu Pitts and Raymond Hatton in the supporting cast.

The picture presents the story of a strong man ruined by money and a weak man made strong by loss of it, helped by a beautiful girl. The girl is first seen amid the thunder of machinery in a factory and later as an opera singer at the pinnacle of "Triumph," with wealth, jewels, applause.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

KOWLOON MAGISTRACY INCIDENT.

A Chinese named So Sau-wan, aged seventeen, made a futile attempt to escape from police custody yesterday.

The man was sentenced by Mr. Schofield yesterday to eight months' hard labour for returning on banishment, and to a further six months' for larceny.

Prior to being removed from the Kowloon Magistracy the convicted man was allowed to visit the laundry. Whilst there, the man made an attempt to climb through an outlet but he was caught by the set by an Indian constable who appeared on the scene just in time. The man was brought before the Magistrate for attempting to escape, but his sentence was not altered, the Magistrate remarking that he considered the man had been sufficiently punished.

For wearing an Army officer's uniform and the ribbon of the V.C., Claude Ramsey, 33, Cambridge-street, Victoria, was ordered three months' gaol without hard labour at Bow-street.

DRUG TRAFFIC RING DISCLOSURES.

NEW DISCOVERIES MADE IN CALCUTTA.

INTERNATIONAL GANG.

Calcutta, Oct. 26. An amazing discovery of an international drug trafficking organisation has resulted from recent raids in Calcutta, and through secret codes which have been found, excise officers in Germany have been enabled to trace traffickers in the Indian and Far Eastern drug trade.

Information laid by the Calcutta officials made possible the arrest of a Liverpool chemist, and two go-brokers carrying on negotiations in Calcutta.

A Hongkong Arrest.

Following the recent arrest of a beautiful Russian emigre at Hongkong, having a large quantity of heroin concealed in her trunks, a document found on her accomplice led to a search in a Berlin flat, and ended in the discovery of correspondence and the secret code used by the gang with agents in various countries, the police of which were informed.

WORLD THEATRE.

DEMPESEY-SHARKEY FIGHT FILM.

The new programme at the World Theatre to-day has a double interest, presenting an excellent feature film in "New Brooms" and the official film record of the Dempsey-Sharkey Fight.

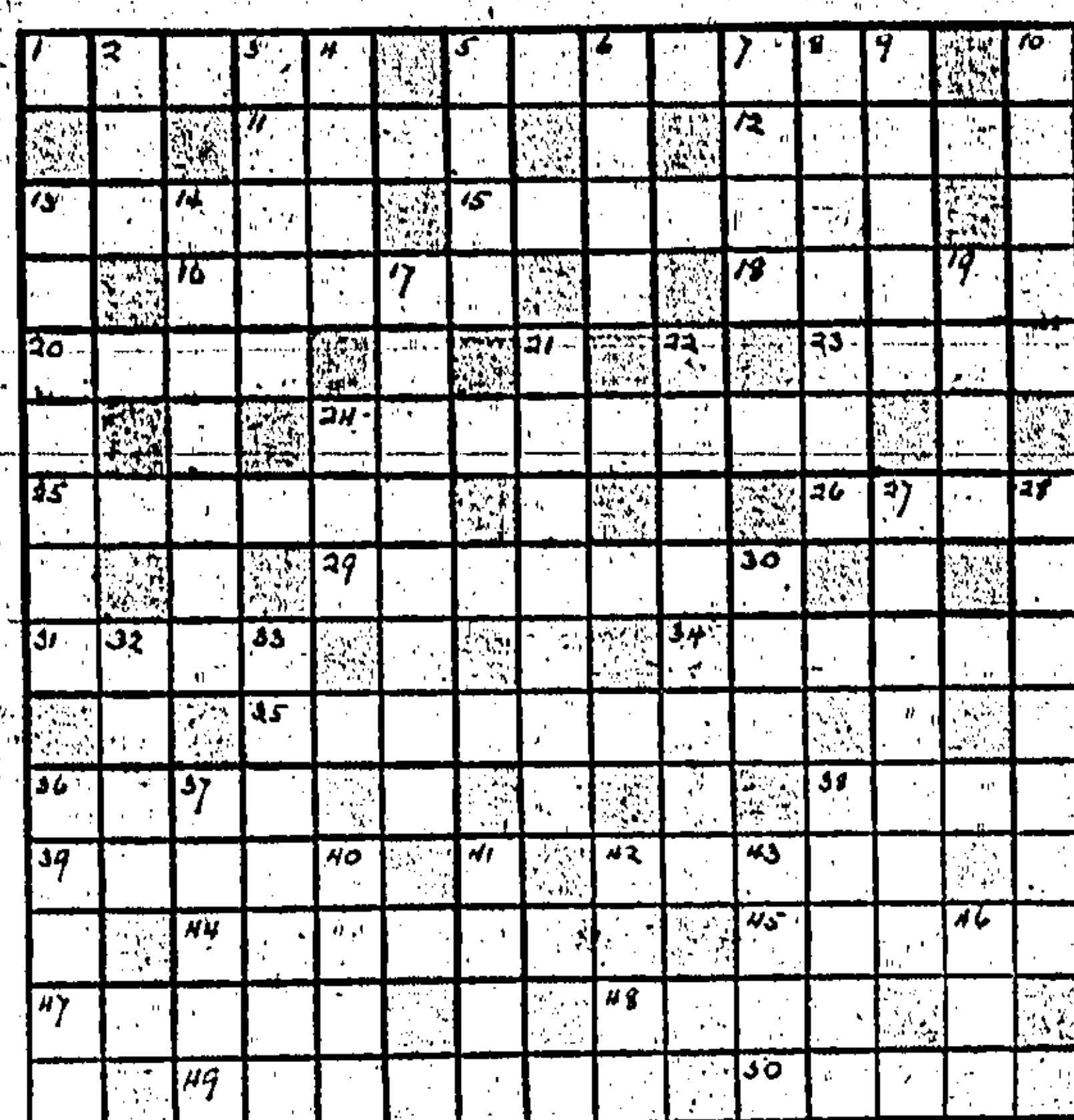
Besides showing the contest in full detail, round by round, the fight film clearly shows—in slow motion—the clip under the jaw Sharkey gave Dempsey after the going had rung for the end of the seventh round.

"New Brooms" is the entertaining story of a young man who thought he knew how to run the family business better than his father until hard experience taught him otherwise.

The leading players in "New Brooms" are Neil Hamilton as the son, Bessie Love as a charming little house-keeper and Phyllis Haver as the mercenary fiancée.

This double programme will be screened at all performances in the World Theatre until Saturday.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across

- 1 Expel.
- 5 White linen fabric.
- 11 Wealthy.
- 12 Enlist.
- 13 Pertaining to Arius.
- 15 Mimic.
- 16 Harsh.
- 18 Equals.
- 20 Shrub of the plum genus.
- 23 Happiness.
- 24 Array for battle.
- 25 Member of lowest Hindu caste.
- 26 Roster.
- 28 Wreath.
- 31 Ornamental scarf.
- 34 Satisfy.
- 35 Raised.
- 36 Ancient quail.
- 38 Monetary difference.
- 39 Prepares for publication.
- 42 Hom in.
- 44 Tangible.
- 45 Speed.
- 47 Musical drama.
- 48 Adheres to a chimney.
- 49 Snake.
- 50 Rive.

Down

- 2 Dispute.
- 3 Kind of basket.
- 4 Prong.
- 5 Part of the face.
- 6 Toil.
- 7 Cut with a sickle.
- 8 Whole number (arith).
- 9 Oyster basket.
- 10 Used up.
- 13 Helps.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

ZENITH ADJUST
HOME O B E NOON
UNIT WIELD SOLE
SETTLE R AMEND
T L E R C A L A D
LORES L S C L O S E
F O R T R A D U C F R A D
T H R O G E S N U L L A H
R E S C I T A D E L T A S
S N A C K T E R F S T E E P
Y R T H S C A R F T H R I
C E R I S E T O B E R O N
H E A D R I D E R M A D E
E L S E G S S U S E K E S
E S F E T I E T A M U S A S

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ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

THE TAKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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LENGTH ON BLOCKS 780 FEET

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CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP

TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF

LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADIUS.

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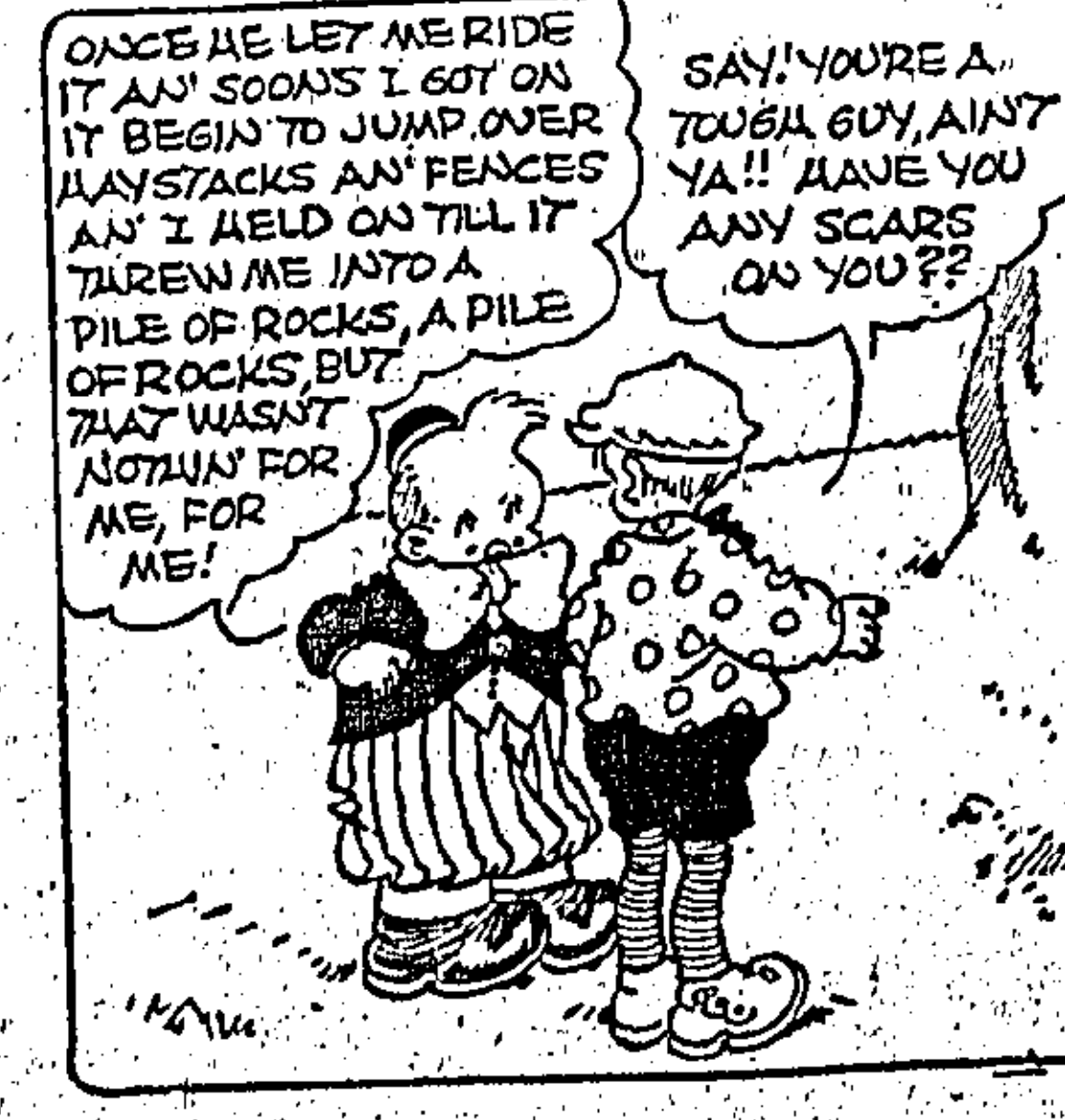
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

TEL. ADDRESS: "TAKOODOCK" HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 212.

CALL FLAG: "S" OVER "ANS. PENHANT."

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



Oscar Misunderstood

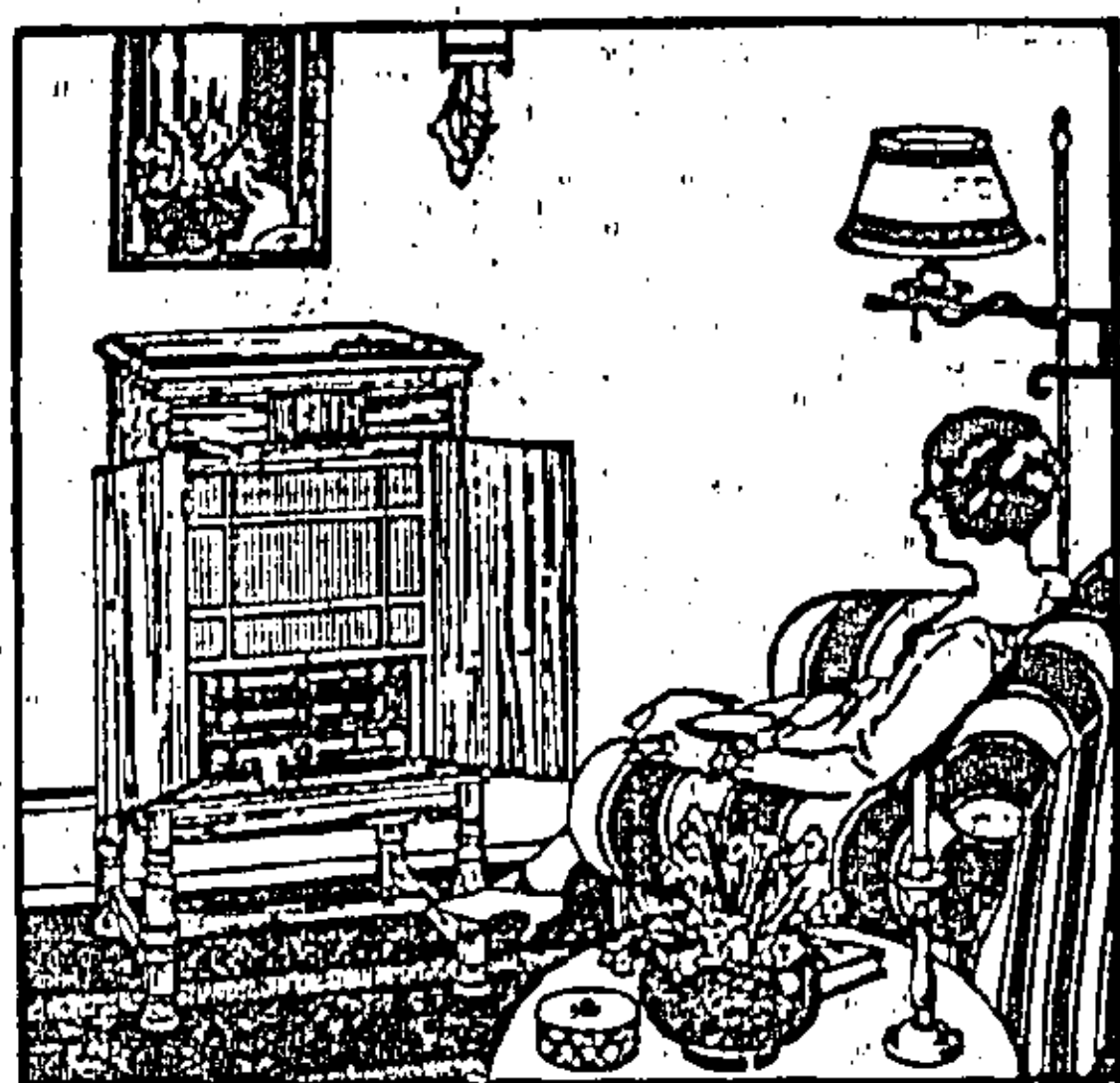
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SOUTHWELL'S LEMON & ORANGE SQUASHES.

Impart the delicious flavour
essential to every
good

COCKTAIL.

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S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.
Victor Distributors.

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THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
INCLUSIVE PRICES FOR SENDING
OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF
TEA TO YOUR FRIENDS.

HANKOW TEA — \$12.75.
per 5 Catty Box.

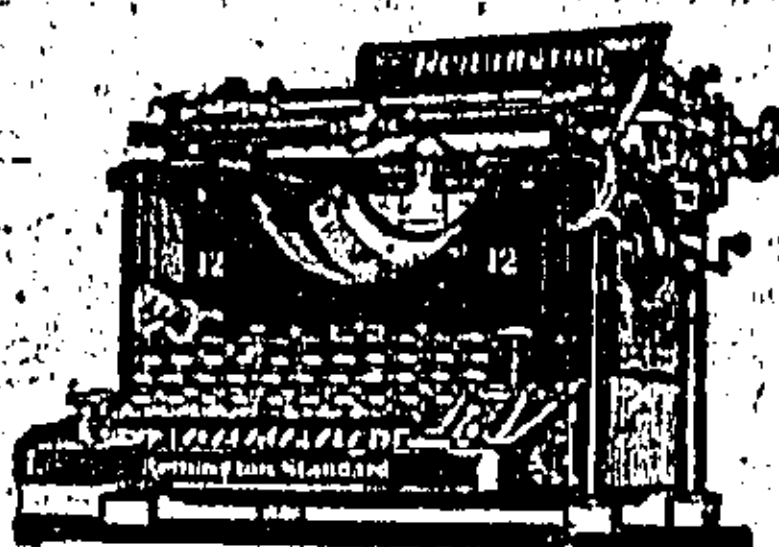
FOOCHOW „ — \$11.75.
per 5 Catty Box.

CEYLON „ — \$9.75.
per 5 lb. Box.

Postage, Packing & FREE.

Place orders now for Fuller's Chocolates
to be sent direct from the English
Factory to your Friends.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.



AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH

This is the universal verdict concerning the New Remington Standard 12—a verdict which is reflected in the choice of business offices and business schools everywhere.

Examine this new model and see the many fundamental improvements that Remington has made in typewriter construction. We invite comparison on every count whether ease and speed of operation or quality of work.

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Incorporated under the Companies
Ordinances Hongkong.
Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central?

DEATH.

LAMBERT.—At the Government Civil Hospital, at 8 o'clock last night, at the age of 65 years, Frank Lambert. The funeral will pass the Monument at 4.15 p.m. this afternoon.

ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced between Mr. Robert E. Farrell, of the Hongkong Telephone Company, and Miss Nina Paterson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Paterson, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1927.

THE BRITISH MINERS.

One of the big problems of industry at home, likely to grow more acute in time, and not to be overlooked much longer, is that of the coal miners and the future of the mines. The decline in Britain's coal export trade, chiefly due to higher working costs, is serious enough. The position of the mining industry is probably approaching a point where it will be well-nigh precarious, owing to limited prospects, and inevitable increases in expenditure on the workings. The miners themselves realise this as well as the owners or the Government, and this is making them restless; not, however, with an inclination to demand more wages, for they have accepted the fact that they cannot expect more. They realise, possibly, that expecting higher wages will be like looking for the proverbial blood out of a stone. The big coal strike last year was a disaster in every way, and its effects are still unfortunately only too apparent. Necessity spells industrial peace for the time being. But the men's leaders are encouraging them to look for more than present-day coal mining offers. And can one blame them? Surely not. We observe that some of the big dailies at home are expressing concern already over this feeling in the miners' ranks. One of them observes that for some time past there have been signs in the mining industry that the miners are looking round for a new and better way of helping themselves. For fully three years past, we think it is correct to state, their trade has been in a very bad way. It has suffered the extremes of depression and the total eclipse of the great stoppage. Evanescent signs of improvement have been disappointing, and to-day they still see mines in almost every district losing money, in spite of miserable pay and long hours. Is there any remedy within

their power? Their previous efforts at self-help have proved a failure. Last year they were induced to enter into an unequal conflict, a bitter hand-to-hand struggle with the owners; and the owners, supported by the Government, won. For many years past they have been turning their attention to another supposed remedy—not a miners', but a politicians' remedy. It has been presented to them in the guise of Nationalisation, and the advocates of it have been the political Labour party. But since last year they have become wary. What after all is this remedy which the Labour party dangles before their eyes to win their votes? Is it a method of extracting more wealth from the mines? Not at all. It is only a change of masters.

What the most intelligent miners are looking for to-day is not a political slogan, but a scientific, practical scheme for making the mines pay, with fair play to the men who work in them. That is what Mr. Oliver Harris has been saying in the *Colliery Workers' Magazine*, and Mr. Jack Jones, the miners' leader in the Carv Valley, and many other thinking leaders in the South Wales coalfield. They do not propose a revolution in the industry, because they know that revolutions do not work. They certainly advocate State acquisition of the minerals, because the royalty owners take no active part in the industry, though they can clog its development. They propose practical means for ensuring amalgamation of mines, for co-operation, for avoiding waste; for better use of the mine products, better distribution, better selling; and for associating miners and mine-owners for purposes of consultation. It is suggested, and rightly enough we think, that the miners in Britain are tired of politics, and quarrels, and intrigues. They seek a means, a definite plan, for restoring the mines to prosperity. It is a question whether one exists, but the political party which can contrive to persuade the miners that it has an one—and that will not necessarily be Labour—will be doing much towards stabilising its position among the masses of the population. We expect the mines question, indeed, to form one of the major issues at the next general election.

Armistice and Radio.

Considerable interest will doubtless have been aroused throughout the whole Empire by the announcement that in connexion with this year's celebration of Armistice Day arrangements are being made whereby, through the agency of wireless telegraphy, all will be able to participate in the London celebrations—at least to the extent of listening to them. In addition to the broadcasting of singing by thousands of ex-servicemen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will deliver a message for transmission abroad, and owing to the success of the newly-developed short wave length this message should be picked up by all radio enthusiasts in the Empire. We have made enquiries and discover that although there are possibly 30 people in this Colony with short-wave receiving sets, there are no adequate facilities for the re-transmission here of the Prince's message. One would have thought that in a Colony of the importance of Hongkong it would have been possible for the short-wave messages which will come over the air to be picked up, amplified and then re-transmitted locally for the benefit of all those who possess ordinary long-wave wireless sets. But, apparently, there is little prospect of that sort of thing at present. The only transmitter here is in the possession of the Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee and it is the old transmitter that used to be experimented with by the enthusiasts of the Radio Society. So one need not look with much hope to that source. But while we are left bemoaning the fact that Hongkong is benighted in this regard, sight should not be lost of the fact that a really wonderful era is opening up regarding intimate contact between the peoples of the earth. Only the other day, people all over London were listening in to a special radio message from Australia, and they could hear the speaker tell of the breaking of the dawn of a beautifully clear, warm day. And the natural reflection on such a matter is that the world is witnessing the dawn of a new and powerful civilising agency—an agency which, when fully developed, might easily bring the people of Sydney in continual contact with the life of the people of London.

DAY BY DAY.

FAITH IS DEFERENTIAL INCREDULITY.—Voltaire.

The British vessel *Phœnix* from Europe reports the death of one Chinese deck passenger, en route, from tuberculosis.

The s.s. *Kudat*, of the Straits Steamship Company, sailed for Singapore yesterday, after being lengthened at Talkoo Dock.

One Chinese case of diphtheria and three cases of enteric—one Portuguese, one Chinese, and one Japanese imported—were reported yesterday.

The Royal Observatory reports that the anti-cyclone has strengthened and is central over Mid Japan. Moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. China Sea. The local forecast is: E. winds, moderate; fine.

A fight between two Indian watchmen in Wanchoi yesterday resulted in one of them being sent to the Government Civil Hospital with a broken arm. The injured man made a statement to the effect that he was attacked by an Indian guard.

The St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club is holding a debate on Monday evening next, when the motion at issue is "That marriage is a hindrance to a successful career." The principals in the debate will be the Rev. W. R. Connell, Miss M. M. Clark, Mrs. A. E. Matthews and Mr. P. Sands.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave a fair number of entries, with British holding the top place. Tonnage showed a reduction, but all the heavier freights were carried in British ships. There were 17 arrivals and nine departures, leaving 62 vessels in harbour, of which 23 were British.

A report was made to the police yesterday to the effect that sometime between 9 a.m. on Tuesday and 6 a.m. on Wednesday, a rattle basket containing money and clothing to the value of \$180 was stolen from the Civil Service Cricket Club.

A Chinese living at No. 38 Praya East was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of a dog bite. It is reported that the animal belonged to Mr. Honda of No. 30 Praya East and has since been removed to Kennedy Town for observation.

Crowded houses again greeted the wonderful screen version of Jules Verne's great story "Michael Strogoff" in the Queen's Theatre yesterday. The picture, which presents a thrilling adventure tale in vivid settings, will be screened until Saturday, and it should be noted that owing to its unusual length, performances begin promptly at the times advertised namely, 2.30, 5.10, 7.15, 9.20.

CANTON SITUATION.

EXPEDITION AGAINST HANKOW.

Li Chai-sum seems to be very determined to send an expedition to attack Gen. Tang Seng-chi of Hankow as shown by his recent mobilizing of troops. Further troops belonging to Gen. Li Fuk-lam, and the 13th Army, Fung Ting-ying were despatched to Shuiwan a few days ago, and it is also stated that a part of the 6th Division and the 4th Division of the Kwangsi Army will also be despatched to Shuiwan.

To his friends Gen. Li Chai-sum has declared that he has made up his mind to attack the Hankow Government in spite of advice from various quarters in Canton to the contrary.

Regarding Mr. Wang Ching-wei's proposal of calling a Kuomintang Conference at Canton it is said that Gen. Li Chai-sum has not paid much attention to such a proposal, knowing that the Conference could never be a great success when members of the Kuomintang are so scattered as at present. It is considered doubtful whether Wang Ching-wei and his supporters can persuade even a small number of the leaders back to Canton to attend such a Conference.

Why Mr. Soong Came Back.

Canton, Nov. 2. Mr. T. V. Soong arrived at Canton yesterday accompanied by Mr. Tong Shui-hoi, Mr. Shi Chung-yu, Director of the Nationalist Customs Department, Mr. Paul Wang, Soong's secretary, and several others. Mr. Soong was greeted at the wharf by a number of prominent officials, including the present Commissioner of Finance, General Chau Min-cho. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Soong went to call on Mr. Wang Ching-wei and is staying with Mr. Wang in the Kwai Gar-

GOLD THAT BROUGHT SORROW.

BOOTLEG KING'S AMAZING CAREER.

WIFE TRACKED AND SHOT.

George Remus of Cincinnati was called the king of the bootleggers. Starting with a capital of \$10,000 gold, he built it up to more than \$5,000,000. In his career he had gross sales of more than \$75,000,000; he paid \$20,000,000 in graft to various officers; he employed 3,000 people and handled some 3,000,000 gallons of whisky. To-day he is under detention for the murder of his wife; and this story, printed in the *Cincinnati Post*, expresses the strange, fantastic tragedy of his life.

George Remus, most miserable of millionaires, has come to an Ibsen-like end. Charged with murder, he sits in his cell, symbol of the futility of riches without character.

Poor little man! Everything he touched turned to gold and the gold became a corruption that destroyed him. It entered his home and destroyed it; it touched his mind with a madness that sent him on his errand of murder.

A pathetic clown that went about slapping at society, in the end he was dreadfully slapped himself and now lies crushed and bleeding.

Former Lawyer.

A poor lawyer from Chicago, he loomed suddenly on the horizon of Cincinnati, a glittering figure on the street, giving \$5 tips to newsboys. On the doorstep of the building he had for his office he vaulted his name in coloured tiles. He bought a great house and filled it with tawdry splendour.

He built a Roman bath, thinking to make a great splash in the city with a luxury that was not in the home of even Cincinnati's wealthiest.

Surely, he thought, such display must lift him to a high place in the community. Is not money the god before which all the world bows?

He wanted respectability, and the May music festivals and the symphonies found him and his wife in choice seats.

But people only laughed at him, though it was to weep at the pathetic little man who was like one in a golden ship, floundering about without a compass.

Money Was Power.

More than a score of corrupted policemen went to prison and hundreds of other men, seeking to imitate this most absurd of men, fell likewise to destruction.

When the law seized him and convicted him of felonies, he had even then no sense of the creeping destruction. Money was power. Money would save him. It had lifted him from obscurity and had given him the Roman bath and the luxury that filled his house.

But money only postponed the day. In the end he went to prison.

And when he was out of this prison he was flung into another. He had bedecked his wife with silks and jewels, that she might shine in that lofty place where his money was to lift her.

But when he came at length from prison she was gone from him. He heard that it was even in prison who had taken her.

Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad and the yellow god that Remus had erected was not through with him. In wild fury he went about the country, pursuing his wife. The wealth he had spent to glorify her he now spent to pursue her. So, until that moment when the pursuit ended and he killed her.—N. E. A. Service.

TROOPS AT ICHANG.

YANG SEN'S VANGUARD.

Shanghai, Nov. 2. The only new development on the Yangtze area reported to-day is the arrival at Ichang of a number of General Yang Sen's troops.—Naval Wireless.

den, Tungshan, formerly the residence of Mr. Sun Fo.

Mr. Soong declares that he is only coming back to Canton to attend the General Conference of the Central Kuomintang Commissioners which has been proposed by Mr. Wang.

A Grand Meeting. Thousands of Canton people will attend a grand meeting at the East Parade Ground, in Canton, to-day, to celebrate the return of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mrs. Liao Chung-wai on the one hand and to celebrate the recent suppression of the "Reds," the labour extremists, on the other hand.

The Very Idea!

The following "In memoriam" notice appeared in a newspaper recently:—
"To be in Heaven is better far than jewels, wealth, or a motor car."

One of the alleged ambitions of King George is to ride on top of a London omnibus some day from one end of the town to the other. If this dream is to be realized within the next few months, the King may board a bus directly in front of Buckingham Palace, as buses now stop near the palace's front gates, which is something they have never done before, even in the days when buses were drawn by horses.

Magistrate—"What brought you to this?"
Prisoner—"Two policemen."
Magistrate—"Prunk I suppose?"
Prisoner—"Yes—both of them."

Willenden magistrate: Is the room furnished? Woman: Yes, but the frying pan is mine.
Judge: Cluer, at Shoreditch: What is your husband's occupation? Woman: He supports me.

Barrister, at Shoreditch County Court: You drink? Man: Why not? They have plenty of bananas in West London.

Man at Kingston: I will take my oath by the cap I am holding in my hand that I have no money.
West Ham magistrate: I do not know what to do with you. Man: I do—let me off.

The custom of "kissing the Book" on taking an oath dies hard in London. Although since 1909 all that is necessary is to hold the Bible in the hand while repeating the oath, most people, so says a City solicitor, seem to feel that something is missing from the ceremonial unless they have solemnly kissed the Book.

"Let me see some of your black kid gloves," said a lady to a shop assistant. "These are not the latest style, are they?" she asked, when the gloves were produced.

"Yes ma'am," replied the young woman; "We have had them in stock only two days."

"I didn't think they were, because the fashion paper says black kids have tan stitches and vice versa. I see the tan stitches, but not the vice versa."

The assistant said that vice versa was French for seven buttons, so she sold three pairs.

Hundreds of gallons of milk were lost in the roadway near Golden's Green Station, London, when a motor lorry belonging to a dairy company, collided with a motor car. Forty-six churns, each containing seventeen gallons of milk, turned the road into a river of milk. The lorry driver crawled out unhurt from his overturned lorry, but the driver of the car was badly injured and taken to hospital.

The young subaltern was showing his aunt round the camp, when suddenly a bugle blared out.

"What's that for?" she asked apprehensively.

"Oh, that's for tattoo," said he, nephew reassuringly.

"Oh, is it really?" she said. "How interesting! I've often seen it on soldiers' arms, but I didn't know they had a special time for doing it."

The freshest story from Aberdeen is that of a native who picked up a wallet full of Treasury notes.

The top one was for £1, but when he discovered the others were only ten shilling ones, he died of a broken heart.

Described as a "railway monkey," Walter Richards, aged 23, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment at Gateshead, for theft. It was stated that he was an expert railway thief. It was discovered that he had been living for some time on the station roof, where he cooked his food and slept, and from time to time came down to plunder the station premises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

UNMUZZLED DOGS.

Sir,—May I crave a little space in your paper to draw attention to the fact that quite a number of dog-owners at Yue Kwong Terrace, Village Road (Happy Valley) allow their dogs loose on the street at all hours without muzzle or lead.

As they do not seem to realise the danger of rabies or to appreciate Government's laudable efforts at stamping it out, the writer hopes will take the matter in hand before any serious dog-bites occur in that locality.—Yours, etc. C. E. H.

Hongkong, Nov. 3rd, 1927.

KWANGSI RE-VISITED: V

REFLECTIONS FROM A QUIET PROVINCE.

A bright October morning in South China can be the expression of the most perfect day in the world. It is just cool enough to enjoy flannels, but not cold enough to be unpleasant. The sun is shining in a blue sky with fleecy clouds; and the birds are twittering in the trees, which are still in their summer green.

There was a blind beggar walking in the road as I got out. Hearing the gate click he turned towards me.

"O great one!" he cried, "Spare me a copper!" The doorkeeper interposed. He feels that my financial cares are his own. "Friend!" he exclaimed, "This gentleman is not one of the 'great ones.' If you seek the 'great' you must go to the Commissioner of Customs."

The beggar recognised that he had been worse off, and passed on.

My way was in the opposite direction and I entered the city by the East Gate. The city gates are all that is now left of the old wall. City walls only provoke stoges; and it is well that this one done with, and the splendid old-fashioned bricks made to pave the streets. Walking is a different thing from what it used to be on the old cobbles.

Ubiquitous Propaganda.

Some men were posting gaily coloured posters in the archway, and cursing because the paste wouldn't adhere. I don't know who is responsible for these ubiquitous scraps of propaganda, or where the money comes from so persistently. From what I know of my fellow townsmen I cannot imagine any of them putting their hands into their purses to improve the views of their neighbours! Funds must still be coming in from outside somewhere.

I looked to see if there was anything new on the posters. As far as I can make out it is just the old stuff about the "Equality of Male and Female" and the "Inequality of Treaties." The people are getting a bit tired of all this. It doesn't seem to lead anywhere. And, after all, what do they care? Propaganda could do good; and might help towards a National regeneration if it was directed from within and not without. What is required is a Dignity discontent with themselves—with dirt, gambling, opium, polygamy, official corruption, general apathy, and all those other curses which drag the nation down. Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a poor hand at political diagnosis. It is the constant struggle for existence the ceaseless effort to keep body and soul together—which occupies the attention of my neighbours. How can they be bothered with politics? What does it matter to them if Chang Tso-lin, or Peng Yu-shiang, two thousand miles away, are up to-day and down to-morrow?

Puppets of the Hour.

Our newspapers, in Hongkong and Shanghai, are full of the doings of these puppets of the hour; but these don't represent the Chinese people any more than King John or Charles I represented the English people of their day: though the history books tell us far more about the strummings on the stage of these Monarchs than of the burdens which the people, the real English people, had to bear; the daily cares, their joys and sorrows, and all the hundred and one things that went to make up the sum total of their existence. Our young China students can afford to strut about and prate on platforms. Their family cares haven't come. Their parents are doing the working while they do the talking.

In the early morning you see the women standing at their doors. This is their one daily excitement. They know, to a cash, how much money they can well spare to buy the meat and vegetables for the family. The villagers from the country fields come in with their baskets laden, and are hailed with the ever-recurring question, "How much?" Everything is done on the door step or out on the street. There's no room, or light, in the narrow dark interiors. If you hear a pig squealing as if it's heart would break it is being hung up on a board, head downwards, while the householder performs an operation—and that without anaesthetics or antiseptics.

Intractable Pigs.

Pigs and chickens are everywhere—inside the houses and out. There are apparently more ways than one of moving a pig! I once saw one following a man like a dog. Usually a pig is convinced that its interests must necessarily

clash with the man's. On a country walk I met a pig being driven by two men. The progress was so intermittent that an hour afterwards, as I passed again, the pig was actually further from its destination! They were in despair. I have seen a strong man actually sit down and weep because his pig had robbed him of all his nerve. The pig had finally settled himself in a deep ditch and with a grunt announced that nothing was going to shift him! There I left them. This morning, however, a woman's wit had risen to the occasion. With a switch she was pretending to drive the pig away from the direction she wanted it to go. The result was gratifying, and the progress extraordinarily rapid. How long she was able to keep up the deception it would have been interesting to know.

Since the Labour guilds have raised the minimum wage, and people cannot afford to pay this, there are always loafers about. How they live at all is a mystery. There is no "dole" here to keep them going. The over-population of China is a pet subject with arm-chair economists. One has gone as far as to say that the crowding is so great that poor unfortunates are actually being pushed over the edge, and are compelled to live on boats! There being no room on the land! As a matter of fact, I believe, Kwangsi used to have double its present population; and it could still support that number if there was security of tenure, with safety assured to work the land that has gone out of cultivation, and mine the mineral wealth which lies ready to hand.

Neighbours Quarrel.

Street crowds would be much more formidable if people were not afraid of being involved in any disturbance. I have, however, seen as many as twenty men watch a slave girl howling because she had lost her mistress's ten cent pieces to buy wine, and was afraid to go home. This morning there was only slight interest over a quarrel between two neighbours. While one stood on his doorstep in a truculent attitude, the other, shouting at the top of his voice, periodically advanced and retreated, waving his arms in a very threatening manner. There is no need to be alarmed on these occasions. He won't strike. He knows that. His opponent knows it; and the onlookers know it. The other man shouts, too, and appeals to the neighbours. They say nothing. I didn't wait to see the end.

Industries are carried on in the street as well as everything else! Someone had died and they were making a paper chair for his use in the next world. Nobody in Lunghow can afford a real chair like that. (The officials, who could afford it, drive in motor cars). So evidently his friends expected him to have a better time where he was than when he was alive. Strange that such materialists as the Chinese should have such implicit faith in a future life! But it is not a life of the Spirit, but very much one of the flesh which they anticipate.

In one of the wider roads I saw a squad of soldiers pass. They looked just village louts with a minimum of intelligence. They have never thought in their lives. What can you expect if you pick such rustics up, put them in a uniform and give them a gun? They are not the problem of "Militarism." They are only the heedless pawns in the game of China's "catch who catch can." They are a product, not a cause.

"Saving Face."

Some houses have been burnt lately and put up again, mostly with bamboo and plaster. On the steps of one of these, I saw a band of musicians playing, yesterday, as a group of wedding guests arrived. The bridegroom was at the door bowing low. In the old days he would have shaken his own hands at them and kept his own cap on. Here they were doffing their soft felt hats in the most approved foreign style. Only the family inside the house would know what that wedding cost in effort, anxiety, and debt. Yet appearances have to be kept up at any sacrifice. Above his health, his wealth, and even life itself, a Chinaman prizes his "face." With that gone he dare not face existence. After all that is what all these wars are about. They are not for the country or the people. These count for nothing compared with the Military Baron's name, or the reputation of the political de-

(Continued on Page 11.)

THE FIRE BRIGADE'S DISPLAY.

SMART WORK AND EXCITING MOMENTS.

GREAT WATER PRESSURE.

In the presence of H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, the annual display of the Hongkong Fire Brigade was given yesterday afternoon outside the Connaught Road side of the Fire Station.

A portion of the roadway had been closed, and a number of European residents, together with a very large crowd of Chinese, watched the proceedings with much interest. Police and Boy Scouts drew a cordon across either end of the area set apart for the display and were kept busy controlling the crowd.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe was present as the officer in charge of the Brigade, while Mr. G. Moss (Central), Acting Superintendent, Mr. C. Saunders (Kowloon), and Messrs. Smith, Buckridge, and Woollard attended as officers in charge of the various detachments.

The manner in which the various drills and competitions were carried out reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned, some of the displays impressively demonstrating that the personnel and equipment of the Brigade, is, generally speaking, of a very high standard of efficiency.

The programme opened with demonstrations of the "Fireman's Lift," showing how an insensible person may be picked up. This was followed by the Despatch Box Drill, which was smartly executed.

Next came the Motor Escape Competition, which comprises the rescue of two men from the second floor simultaneously with which hoses are carried to the first floor and brought into use. It was in several of the drills which called for the actual employment of water that a weakness appeared to exist, inasmuch that the men seemed to experience great difficulty in controlling the nozzle on account of the force of water. In the case of the drill now being mentioned, it was seen that the two men with the hose were unable to control it, and for a moment the fireman descending the escape with the "rescued" person on his back, appeared to be in imminent danger of being swept off the ladder. As it was, the hose broke away from the men, and for a few seconds created pandemonium on the verandah, during which the sound of smashing glass was heard.

Similarly, in the motor pump competition, the strength of the water proved too much for some of the firemen, and in one instance, two of them were swept completely off their feet, while the nozzle itself became detached from the hose. These incidents seemed to indicate that more practice is required in what we believe is known as "wet drill."

Various interesting life-saving devices were demonstrated, including "jumping the sheet" and escape by means of a canvas chute.

The new motor cycle combination was brought into use, and sent a stream of water a considerable height into the air. This demonstration was somewhat handicapped however by the fact that the hose leaked to a very considerable extent.

The large fire float which was alongside the pier, gave a most impressive display, the volume of water from its monitors dwarfing the effect of the ordinary land equipment. The combined work of the whole of the Brigade's hose facilities was most spectacular.

The display was generally impressive and at the conclusion, the Officer Administering the Government congratulated the Capt. Sup't of Police, the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe on the fine turn out. He expressed regret that he had not been able to be present on previous occasions but hoped that in future he would have further opportunities of seeing the brigade in competition, as that which he had seen had convinced him of the superlative efficiency of the Brigade.

The Hon. Mr. Wolfe expressed the thanks of the Brigade for Mr. Southern's presence and for his kind remarks relative to the Brigade. He hoped that further opportunity would be given him to view the work of the men.

We have received from the Japanese Consulate a booklet giving some interesting details of the Red Cross Society of Japan. The Articles of the Society have been amended in order to still further consolidate the foundations on which it rests. The booklet gives illustrations of the medals and orders bestowed on members of the Society.

PENANG DISPUTE.

HOSPITAL TERMED A DISGRACE.

VISITING BODY RESIGNS.

The visiting committee of the Penang General Hospital have resigned en bloc, following a decision of the Straits Hospital Board ruling that the committee must only approach the Chief Medical Officer when they wish for information.

In a letter explaining their resignation the committee dispute this ruling, and state that as a result of a visit to the hospital they found a deplorable state of affairs. They allege that the staff is inadequate, the equipment unsatisfactory, and the buildings antiquated, and that the hospital is a scandal and disgrace to the Colony.

The correspondence between the Visiting Committee of the Penang Hospitals and the chairman of the Hospitals Board, the Hon. Dr. A. L. Hoops, is published in the Penang newspapers, as a result of a letter from Dr. Hoops pointing out that the duties of the local Committee are merely inspectorial and that in future, when any information is required by the committee, on points of administration, equipment, buildings and so on, they should address themselves to the C.M.O., who is the local head of the Medical Department.

The local Committee, comprising the Hon. Mr. Palgrave Simpson, Messrs. A. R. Thornton, E. E. Chambers and J. Crabb-Watt and Dr. McKern, in a long letter tendering their resignations en bloc, state that owing to the common talk that the Penang General Hospital was in an unsatisfactory state, three members of the committee, namely Mr. A. R. Thornton (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. P. Simpson and Mr. J. Crabb-Watt, visited the hospital.

Visiting Committee's Letter.

The committee's letter to Dr. Hoops proceeds:—"As these visitors had no expert knowledge of medical matters, they asked for information from the two officers they found at the hospital. The visitors asked these two officers various questions and in particular whether their staff and equipment were adequate and, as their replies were long and technical, the visitors asked them kindly to put their answer in writing as a convenience to the visitors."

"The visitors were then, and are still, and so are the other members of the Visiting Committee, entirely satisfied that they were entitled to ask these questions and the officers questioned so understood the position from the visitors; but we are informed by one of our members (Dr. A. S. McGern, the only medical practitioner on the Visiting Committee) that he was told by Dr. W. A. Taylor, then the C.M.O., that permission to answer in writing had been obtained from him and in fact the written replies had been shown to him."

"As a result of this visit the Committee found that a deplorable state of affairs obtained at the General Hospital and that the staff was inadequate, the equipment unsatisfactory and the buildings antiquated. In fact, in the concluding part of their report to the Hospitals Board, the Visiting Committee felt it incumbent upon them to record:—

Human Lives Endangered.

"The Committee consider that human lives are being endangered without excuse and that the hospital is, to speak plainly, a scandal, and a disgrace to the Colony."

"That the Report of the Committee was, at any rate to a great extent, justified is shown by the reference to this hospital by H. E. the Governor in the Legislative Council on October 10, 1927, and by the improvements which have been, and are being, made since the Committee's Report was sent in."

The Visiting Committee has now been informed by you that the Committee's duties are inspectorial and that, if in future any information is required on points of administration, staff, buildings, etc., the Committee should address themselves to the Chief Medical Officer who is the responsible local head of the Medical Department, and not to any one subordinate to him."

"The Visiting Committee feel most strongly that the only proper and satisfactory way to obtain information at the Hospital is to ask those persons who have special and direct means of knowledge and are directly responsible for the lives of the patients and that to direct questions to the C.M.O. (who no doubt might consider it desirable to consult the P.C.M.O. before answering), would be to ask the officials responsible for the administration, (as apart from the direct treatment of the patients) whether they had done their duty in obtaining for the hospital the staff and equipment necessary. Nothing more likely to reduce the Visiting Committee to impotence, and to nullify the object of its appointment and generally, confuse its activities with red tape, can well be."

(Continued on Page 11.)

TAMPERING WITH A JURY.

MIS-TRIAL IN TEAPOT DOME CASE.

EVIDENCE TO BE RE-HEARD.

Washington, Nov. 2. A joint statement issued by the counsel for Mr. Harry Sinclair, who with Mr. Fall, ex-Secretary of the Interior, is charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the Teapot Dome oil leases, declares that they have joined with counsel for the Government in requesting that Justice Suddens declare a mis-trial in the case.

The trial was halted while a grand-jury investigated the charge of attempted tampering with the jury. The investigation was undertaken largely upon information obtained by Government agents in a raid on an apartment in a hotel occupied by private detectives from New York City. Special Government counsel in the case presented four affidavits to the court naming among others Messrs. Harry Sinclair, Edward Kildwell, one juror and two private detectives.

The Teapot Dome affidavits refer to the alleged tampering with the jury and the activities of private detectives allegedly employed by Mr. Harry Sinclair in maintaining close surveillance over the jurymen.—*Reuter's American Service.*

A Mis-Trial.

Washington, Nov. 2. Charges of irregularity brought against the jury in the Teapot Dome oil case have resulted in a mis-trial being declared, and all the evidence hitherto presented must be re-heard by another jury.—*Reuter's American Service.*

MILK TAKEN FROM DOORSTEP.

HOUSE-BOY CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Charges of larceny of two pint bottles and one half-pint bottle of milk from the back door step of No. 96, Nathan Road, the residence of Mr. C. H. Laddra, and of causing actual bodily harm to the house coolie, were preferred against a house-boy of 25, Humphreys Buildings, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy, this morning.

The defendant denied that he stole any milk yesterday, the date mentioned in the charge, but admitted that he took three bottles from the complainant's house some time last month. In reply to the second charge, he said that the coolie fell down and struck his head on the kerb-stone.

Mr. Laddra, in evidence, said, that each morning three bottles of milk were left at the top of the back stairs of his house, which was the top floor of No. 96, Nathan Road. Yesterday the milk was missing. Witness had missed milk on one previous occasion last month.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

One case of enteric and one imported case of diphtheria were reported on Tuesday. Both were Chinese.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*. Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 What is Scotland-yard's telephone number?
- 2 What are the full Christian names of H. G. Wells, Arnold Bennett, Dean Inge, the Prime Minister, the Prince of Wales?
- 3 How many pounds are there in a ton?
- 4 Define the following aeronautical terms: (a) balloon, (b) cockpit, (c) fuselage, (d) stalling.
- 5 Who are these people: Abo Mitchell, Harry Relp, Courtice Pounds, Gordon Richardson, Helen Wills, Ghandi?
- 6 Who "stood in tears amid the alien corn"?
- 7 Who painted these famous pictures: (a) "The Blue Boy", (b) "The Ambassadors", (c) "Coronation", (d) "Lily, Lily, Rose", (e) "The Angulus"?
- 8 Where are these places: Swanage, Sandwich, Tenby, Motherwell, Gratham, Eya.
- 9 Define these architectural terms: (a) corbel, (b) pediment, (c) pinnacles, (d) capital.
- 10 What is the colour of the hop (used in brewing)?
- 11 Who is Master of Health?
- 12 How fast does light travel?

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| | (SHEILA O' SHAY) | WALTZ " " Band |
| 4176 | (WHAT CAN I SAY) | FOX TROT - Percival Mackey's |
| | (BECAUSE I LOVE YOU) | WALTZ " " Band |
| 4184 | (HERE IN MY ARMS) | FOX TROT " " " " |
| | (A TINY LITTLE FLAT) | " " " " " " |
| 4238 | (BLUES) | Ted Lewis' Band |
| | (I Can't Get Over A Girl Like You) | " " " " " " |

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| DANCER | ... 2½ lbs. \$ 7.50 |
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| VELVET CASKET | ... 3 lbs. \$10.50 |
| EMPRESS | ... 6 lbs. \$21.00 |

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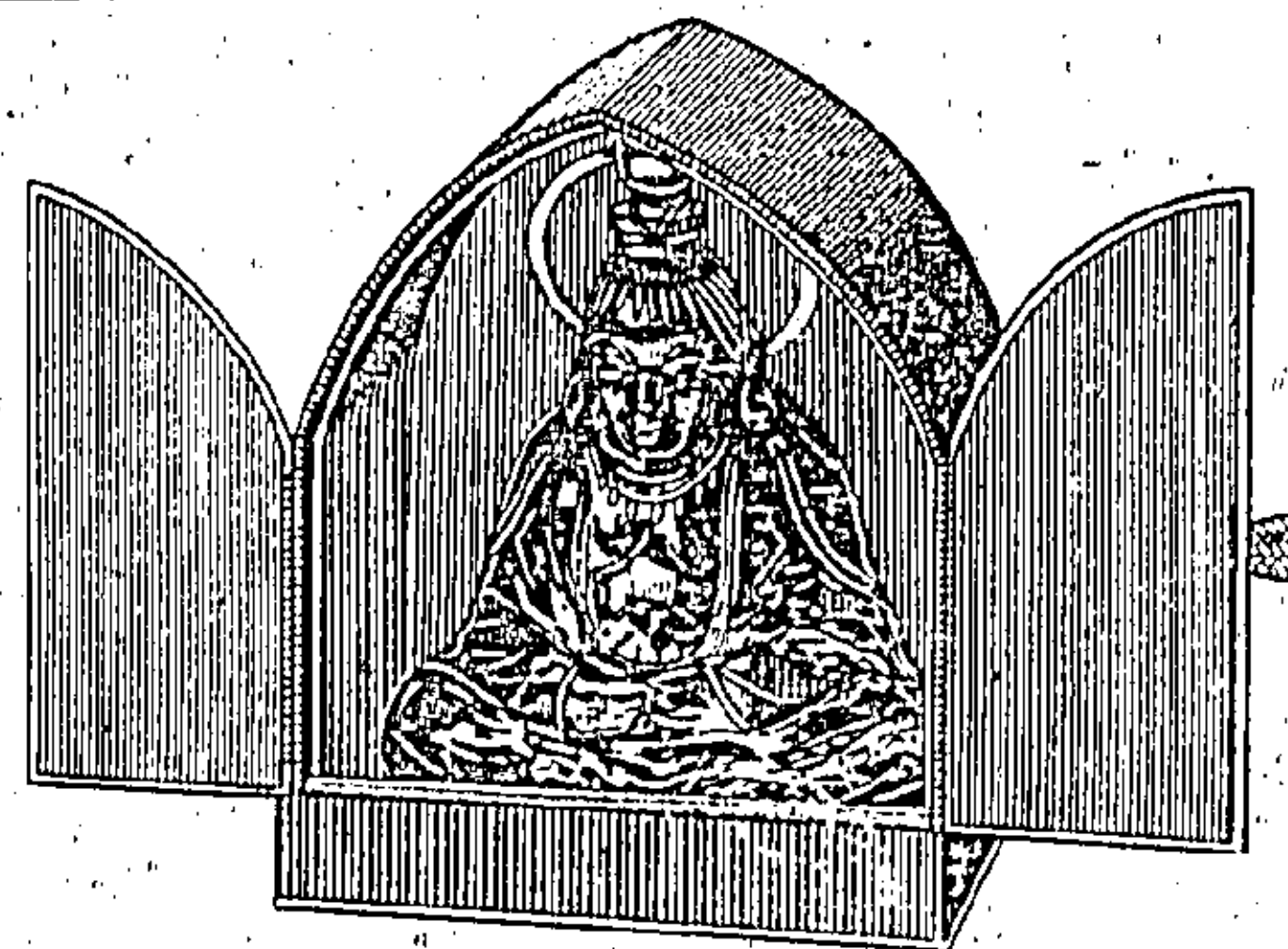
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K.O.S.B. MAKE GREAT RECOVERY.

FOUR GOALS SHARED WITH QUEEN'S.

SENIOR LEAGUE MATCH.

[By "Wanderer"]

Two goals down with twenty minutes to go, the K.O.S.B. made a brilliant recovery against the Queen's Royal Regiment in a Senior League match at Sookunpoo yesterday, and had not Moss brought off two rather fortunate saves, the Queen's may have lost both points instead of one. Humphreys scored two clever goals to equalise the score.

Until the last twenty minutes the K.O.S.B. had been unable to make headway against the Queen's half-backs, who if not brilliant, were great spoilers and unhesitatingly in their tackling. Behind them a wonderful display was given by Sergt. Hooper, the Queen's right back, who was the outstanding player on the field.

Hooper rarely placed a foot wrong from start to finish and he covered the Rev. Alexander so effectively that the Borderers left wing was rarely in the picture until the closing stages.

The K.O.S.B. had been contributing to their own defeat by playing closely against a keen tackling side, but in the latter stages, Everest, being the prime initiator, they opened up the game delightfully and soon had the Queen's defence on the run. Humphreys ran through brilliantly, resisting several challenges to reduce the 2-0 lead held by the Queen's and ten minutes before the end, the same player snapped up another opportunity, and gave Moss no chance.

The Queen's had well deserved their lead, being much quicker on the ball and keener all round. The Borderers were severely pressed for the greater part of the first half and the early stages of the second. Even when the K.O.S.B. succeeded in breaking away, they rarely were dangerous, remarkable anticipation by Hooper allowing for brilliant interceptions when the half-backs had been beaten.

A Penalty.

The first score accrued as the result of a penalty award, Barclay making no mistake from the spot. Everest had handled in the area in attempting to check a dangerous burst by Barclay.

Early in the second half, Barclay netted from two yards range from a short pass, a score which had been hard-worked for. A remarkable change came over the game subsequently and the K.O.S.B. thoroughly deserved their draw. Apart from the two successful shots, Humphreys was clean through on one occasion when Moss ran out, the shot striking him in the face, and the Rev. Alexander later had the goal at his mercy, but Moss in a manner unknown to himself, succeeded in deflecting the ball for a corner.

The struggle for the winning goal was productive of lively football, plenty of thrills being provided at both ends. The standard of the game throughout was extremely high, and I have not seen it bettered in local football this season.

For the first fifty minutes, the only obvious weak point in the Queen's side was at outside, left, the remainder displaying capital team work, while even individually they play more than merited a two goals lead. The half-backs relaxed a good deal under the severe pressure of the closing stages.

For the K.O.S.B., Everest, McGlinchey and Humphreys were outstanding. Everest and Barclay had some personal duels which created lively interest, and the half-back had by no means, the worst of the deal. He was the strongest player in the K.O.S.B. defence and his daisy-cutting passes were delightful.

H.E. The G.O.C., Major-General C. C. Luard was among the spectators.

JAPANESE NEWS.

LATE ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.
Referring to the economic situation of Japan, the Prime Minister states that the balance of exterior trade for the present year is favourable, and the fact is to be noted that economic stabilisation has been realised.—Indo-pacific.

Advice to Chiang.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.
According to a report published by the *Hochi Shimbun*, General Tanaka has advised Chiang Kai-Shek to return to China.—Indo-pacific.

Japan and Russia.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.
The *Nichi Nichi*, on the occasion of the projected trips of Mr. Kihara and Viscount Goto to Russia, in an article insists on the vital interests which have presented themselves of a rapprochement between Japan and Russia.—Indo-pacific.

Dirigible Forced Down.

Tokyo, Oct. 26.
The naval dirigible N3, while participating in the naval manoeuvres, was caught in a violent wind and was forced to alight on the island of Kozu, in the province of Izu. A balloon catching fire, one of the crew was seriously injured.—Indo-pacific.

Banks Abroad.

Tokyo, Oct. 24.
The creation of Colonial Banks and Companies having been considered by Japan, Baron Tanaka, the Prime Minister, has had a conversation with the Brazilian Ambassador on the eventual possibility of operating such institutions in Brazil.—Indo-pacific.

OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish Football League matches (to be played on Saturday next, November 5th) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the *Telegraph* during the weeks August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on November 5th:—

DIVISION I.
Birmingham v Aston Villa
Wednesday v Bury
Tottenham v West Ham

DIVISION II.
Blackpool v Preston
Grimsby v Manchester C.

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).
Crystal Pal. v Charlton
Exeter v Bristol Rovers

DIVISION III. (NORTH).
Rochdale v Accrington
Tranmere v Bradford C.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Hibernians v Dundee
Partick v Aberdeen
St. Mirren v Hearts

Name

Address

No. 10. Date

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, copy the list of your forecasts. Compare this later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

STEAM DOOMED?

INCREASE OF MOTOR SHIPS.

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY.

The following article, recently published in the London press, is from the pen of the well-known Mr. Archibald Hurd:

It is not surprising that the motor ship should be seriously challenging the steam ship on the great trade routes in view of the testimony to the efficiency and economy of the former which leading shipowners, speaking from experience, continue to give. Recently Sir Frederick Lewis, the chairman of about twenty companies, in referring to the five motor vessels built for the New York—Far Eastern trade, remarked that "they were in every way justifying the policy we adopted of replacing the steamers which had previously been employed in the trade."

Viscount Inchcape is also fully satisfied with the performances of the ships with internal combustion engines owned by the companies over which he presides. He has declared that the 'Asturias' has served her owners and the public precisely according to plan; the 'Alcantara' is giving complete satisfaction, and the 'Aorangi' has caused her owners not a day's anxiety, running at 18 knots or more economically, and with unfailing regularity.

"It cannot be denied," added Lord Inchcape, "that propulsion by internal-combustion engines of high-powered passenger liners of large tonnage has passed the probationary stage, and it is abundantly apparent that the motor ship is steadily gaining in favour." It is indeed admitted on all hands that on some trade routes a motor ship can earn profits when a steamer incurs only losses, and consequently, more and more vessels with the new type of engines are being ordered both in British and Continental yards.

Lord Inchcape's Cautious Policy.

On the other hand, Lord Inchcape is not prepared to send to the shipbreakers yard any of the comparatively modern steamships of his lines. In his opinion, it only pays to replace worn out steamers with motor ships. He has no faith in the policy of discarding efficient steamships in favour of motor ships, with a consequent heavy loss of capital. It is, on the other hand, becoming more and more the practice of other experienced owners to adopt the course which Lord Inchcape condemns. The Associated Lines of Furness Withy and Co., the East Asiatic Co., the Horn Line, the Bank Line, the Johnson Line and many other concerns have sold steamers still in their prime, good modern, efficient motor ships to operate in the trade of the steam-driven vessels which they have displaced. Lord Inchcape's arguments are not, indeed, being generally accepted either in the British Isles or abroad. As The Motor Ship has recently pointed out—"it is no comfort for a shipowner to know that his steamers are relatively new and quite efficient as steamers go if he finds that, upon the routes on which his vessels trade, new motor ships owned by his competitors can operate so economically as to render his craft unprofitable."

This is the position in certain trades, so that the wise and enterprising steamer owner virtually has no alternative but to replace his steamers by motor vessels and other use the older craft on other services or dispose of them as best he can. In such circumstances the less progressive British steamship owners cannot continue for an indefinite time to run their vessels unprofitably against the competition of profitable foreign-built motor ships. They will also be forced to act as others are doing, paying heavily for delay. Lord Inchcape's declaration that "the continued employment of steam-driven vessels cannot be considered as prejudicial to the relative efficiency of British shipping" is undoubtedly out of harmony with the practice which many owners of the highest standing among them Lord Kylsant, are adopting.

There are cases, however, in which the opinions of the veteran Chairman of the P. and O. are unquestionably sound. Many steamers are still able to work at a profit, usually on routes on which motor ships are not being operated. There is no general rule as yet which can be applied in all conditions. Each owner has to study his own problem from the angle of the particular trade in which he is engaged.

There is no doubt that the motor ship is making rapid progress; more motor tonnage than steam tonnage is being built to-day in the shipyards of the world. That is a significant fact. The Germans are showing great enterprise in this respect. The Hamburg-Amerika Line already has

THE TRAMWAY ROBBERY.

THIEF GETS SIX MONTHS.

In connexion with the robbery at the Tramway Company, reported elsewhere, a Chinese named Tam Kau was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with the theft of a Colt automatic pistol, forty three rounds of ammunition and 500,000 German marks (paper money).

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate enquired how the defendant managed to get hold of the arms and ammunition and was informed by Sergeant Rowsky, prosecuting, that both the automatic and the ammunition was locked away in a black deodorant box which the defendant managed to prise open.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed.

fourteen motor ships under construction, and has recently ordered four more. These are each of about 4,000 tons gross, or 6,000 tons deadweight, and are for the West Indian Service. They will all be 374 ft. in length, with a beam of 53.4 ft. and a depth of 33.3 ft., the deadweight capacity being 6,100 tons. They are being built for a speed of 13½ knots. The motor tonnage on order for the Hamburg-Amerika Line now totals about 130,000 tons gross and when the new building programme is complete it will have a larger tonnage of motor ships than any other cargo-ship owners in the world. Other German companies are following this lead.

Shipowner's Problems.

The number of motor ships building in British yards would, undoubtedly, be larger if the cost of construction were not so high. The capital outlay frightens many shipowners. It is contended that too many types of internal engines for starting purposes are now being made and costs are thus maintained at a high level. Anything in the nature of standardisation, with resultant economies after the fashion of some American motor car makers is rendered impossible.

On the continent of Europe the tendency is towards the production of a few highly efficient types which have proved successful on service. In Denmark and Sweden the construction of the Burmeister and Wain engine is largely concentrated on the trunk-piston type with a cylinder bore and 1,000 mm. respectively. About 40 such engines are being built at Copenhagen and at Gotaverken. In their British engine shops Kincalds are building about 14 engines standardised at 630 mm. bore and 1,300 mm. stroke, whilst Harland and Wolff have nearly 20 motors, on order with a cylinder diameter of 740 mm. Some headway is being made in the direction of standardisation by British firms, but it is admitted that there are still far too many engines on the market.

The solution of the problem will be the old and familiar one—the survival of the fittest and in time the cost of construction will come down. Another reason why some British shipowners are hesitating to order motor ships is that they are nervous as to the future price of Diesel oil fuel. It tends to fall, but there is no assurance that when the demand approximates to the supply—and that may be the case sooner than some people imagine—the charges will not be raised, handicapping motor ship owners in competing with rivals possessing steamers using comparatively cheap coal; for bunker prices have gone down and may possibly go lower.

But in spite of this uncertainty as to the cost of fuel, and in spite of the original heavy capital outlay the motor ship is winning more and more favour. It has made remarkable progress since Diesel disappeared from the cross channel boat on which he was travelling. At that time engineers regarded with wonder a Diesel engine of 1,000 h.p.; to-day engines of this type are being made of 15,000 h.p., and progress continues. Improvements in design and construction are still being made. It is confidently claimed by the advocates of the new type of engine that a Diesel ship consumes in fuel only one-quarter of the weight of coal required in a steamship, and there are economies in engine room staffs as well as in space, which means all the difference between a profit and a loss. But the competition between the steamer and the motor ship is now entering upon a new stage owing to improvements in the high pressure turbine. Some experts believe that the contest for supremacy will go on for many years and that victory may eventually lie with the steam turbine and not with the motor ship. As to that, no one can prophesy with assurance. All that can be said is that some of the best brains in the engineering profession are being devoted to further research and experiment and that, whatever the issue, those who use ships, passengers as well as shippers of goods, will profit.

YORKSHIRE'S NEW CAPTAIN.

SUTCLIFFE'S APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED.

A CRICKET SENSATION.

London, Nov. 2.
A sensation has been caused in the cricket world by the action of the Yorkshire County Club in appointing Herbert Sutcliffe, as the County Captain. Sutcliffe remains a professional.

Lord Hawke, who once said "I pray to God that no professional will ever Captain England," presided at the Leeds meeting which made the decision. Interviewed, he said that "Hobbs will laugh and say that I have gone back on my opinion. But Yorkshire is a different matter from England."

Yorkshire has not had a professional Captain since Tom Emmott in 1883 whom Lord Hawke succeeded. Sutcliffe is now en route to South-Africa with the Marylebone Club team but it is understood that he knew of the position and that he is not likely to refuse the Captaincy.—Reuter.

Sutcliffe's Career.

Sutcliffe, who will be 33 on the 25th of this month, first achieved real fame by making wonderful history during England's tour in Australia in 1924-25. The hard wickets seemed to suit him and in the five Test matches he scored 734 runs, and averaged 81.55.

A very stylish player who plays forward as the basis of his game, Sutcliffe is a cricketer who always seems to bring a pleasant flavour into the game, and his selection as Yorkshire's captain is likely to prove very popular. He is a master of a brilliant hook stroke against short fast bowling, and drives very neatly through the covers.

During the 1926 season, when the Australians were in England, he again showed brilliant aptitude for Test cricket, scoring 472 runs in 7 innings with an average of 78.66. In the final match, which England won, he scored 76 in the first innings and 161 in the second.

In County cricket, Sutcliffe is chiefly noted for his long series of first-wicket partnerships of over 100 with Percy Holmes. Since 1919 they have been associated in over 40 partnerships of this character.

SALE OF SHARES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

otherwise a writ would be issued. No reply was received to that letter. When the writ was issued Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley had no further instructions to accept service. Commenting that he thought it was significant, Mr. Turner said that the defendant could not be found at his usual place of abode, and as a result substituted service was effected, and then the defendant appeared in court in person. He then instructed Messrs. Lee and Russ, but he had again appeared in person this morning.

Settlement Offers.

Also, while Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley were still acting for the defendant, the plaintiff was approached by one of their interpreters with an offer for a settlement.

Yesterday afternoon the defendant communicated with the plaintiff by telephone and tried to make a direct settlement, and he, Mr. Turner, suggested a meeting in his office. At that meeting, when the plaintiff and defendant were present, the latter said that the transfer was in the office of Messrs. Hastings, Denny and Bowley and expressed his willingness to hand it over, but stated that he did not want to pay the costs. This morning both the plaintiff and himself (Mr. Turner) were personally telephoned about the matter.

Defendant's Story.

After Mr. Wright had given evidence, bearing out Mr. Turner's remarks, the defendant went into the witness-box.

He admitted he sold the shares, on behalf of a friend to whom they belonged, to the plaintiff, but contended that the agreed price was \$1,200, and not \$1,000. He received a cheque for \$994 from the plaintiff, who promised to let him have the balance. The balance was not forthcoming, however, so he did not want to hand over the transfer until it was paid.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff on the first part of the claim, which means that the money and shares will be handed back to their original holders.

Lieut. Elmer P. Rose, army aviator, has been acquitted of responsibility for the death of Private Robert Griffith, a cavalryman who was decapitated when Rose struck him while testing the effectiveness of aeroplanes in frightening cavalry horses.

INTERPORT TRIAL.

EASY VICTORY FOR THE "POSSIBLES."

The Interport "Possibles" severely punished the United Services in an interport trial on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday. The match was a one-sided affair, the "Possibles" being the bowlers and batsmen, and the United Services being the bowlers and batsmen. The "Possibles" were the only team to have a wicket for a century before retiring.

The Interport team dismissed the United Services for 145 runs and then went on to make 349 for the loss of five wickets. The match was a one-sided affair, the "Possibles" being the bowlers and batsmen, and the United Services being the bowlers and batsmen. The "Possibles" were the only team to have a wicket for a century before retiring.

Although they won easily, the bowlers of the "Possibles" were not in the least overconfident. They were played for his batting alone, but yet he was the only one who could do anything with the ball. Six bowlers had been tried before he was put on, 50 being up for a loss of a couple of wickets. He brought about a collapse, none of the last eight players reaching double figures. Reed, bowling with only a man in the outfield on the leg side, secured the last two, both of which he bowled with ease. He bowled behind the wicket, Erskine by the side of the stumps. Dobbie took up. Neither Dobbie nor Dobbie took up. The former was not bowling anything like as well as he was last time. Goodwin, too, has gone off. He went down two bad over. Wales of Hankey were not dangerous, but the latter showed he might be quite good man for breaking up a partnership, and besides, he bats well.

On the whole there was no fault to be found with the batting. There was a variety in the Services attack, once Garrett and Melsome were started run-getting was made to be easy. At any rate Dobbie and he found it so.

There was one change in both teams. Sayer was unable to appear in the "Possibles" and his place was taken by Lieut. Hankey, of the Services. Capt. Morris filled the vacancy in the Services' side.

Dynes bats well.

The match started at 10.20, with Dobbie and Reed opening the bowling. Garrett and Dynes came in. Dynes showed particularly well. Two changes in the bowling were necessary before the first wicket fell. Garrett then being out by Dobbie off Wales. Dynes received excellent support from Sayer, commander Hull and between them a pair put on runs at a good rate. Dynes were up for the loss of only two wickets, and then a collapse occurred, with Bruce coming on at the end of the first over. Dynes was caught behind the wicket off Bruce when he made 58. It was an excellent innings, not marred by a faulty over.

After Dynes had gone, wickets began to fall at regular intervals. No over made, anything like the Supreme Court going on at the Supreme Court and towards the close secured a couple of cheap wickets. The innings closed for 145. Bruce was unusually responsible for the collapse, turning five wickets at a cost of only runs.

Hayward unlucky.

Hongkong opened none too well. Hayward and Bruce were the opening pair, the former facing Melsome, the latter facing the Navy. Melsome's second over Hayward of a narrow escape from being out in front of the pavilion off a drive which Dynes failed to hold. Hayward, securing most of the bowlers, going at the expense of Melsome, just falling to clear the fence, the Supreme Court went with a beautiful straight drive. Just when he was settling down, he was dismissed. He had made 19 out of 27 when he unfortunately played on to a short ball. It was a rising ball which Hayward met with the full face of a bat, but somehow it rolled under with just sufficient force to move one of the balls.

Ramsey followed, but did not stay long. He scored a run off Garrett and was then clean bowled at the end of the over. The ball kept very low, and disturbed the middle and leg stumps.

At the fifth interval, the "Possibles" had scored 28 for two, of which Bruce had made eight not out.

Bruce Gets His Century.

On resuming, Bruce and Hankey made an invaluable stand and scored 145 runs. With the game safe, he hit out and the figures on the scoreboard were continually changing. Pearce, after a couple of overs, settled down, sending Garrett to the boundary three times in one over, and in the next over Bruce received from Hull he did the same, and secured his century amid the cheers of the crowd. Bruce then retired. He was given a hearty ovation on entering the pavilion. His 100 included one six and fifteen fours. He was at the wickets about an hour and three-quarters.

Hurricane hitting.

Pearce was joined by Dobbie, but after making 26 the "Possibles" Cap-

EXHIBITION BOUTS.

BOXING AT THE SOUTH CHINA A. A.

With the object of giving the members of the South China Athletic Association an insight into the art of self defence according to Western ideas, a series of boxing exhibitions was given last night at the China Building, the programme being arranged by "Iron" Bux, who has recently returned from Saigon.

The ring was not quite in accordance with Queensbury pattern, but the object of the "tournament" was fulfilled, and the demonstration was keenly appreciated by a fair audience. The boxers who took part were Messrs. Mead, Stephens, Gillies, Bux, Ah Kow, Marquis, Hui Kam-chuen and Jeffries, the principal event being a four-round contest between "Iron" Bux and Gillies at the middle-weight limit. Although the men did not go all out, there was some quite brisk sparring, rousing plenty of enthusiasm.

tain fell a victim to Erskine, caught by Elstob.

When Dobbie and Dale became associated, the spectators witnessed some of the brightest cricket of the day. Both hit out with great freedom, sending the ball to all parts of the ground and clearing the fence on no less than seven occasions. The score advanced at a surprising rate before the fierce onslaught of these two hard hitters. When both had made 65 and were still undefeated, the innings was brought to a close. Dobbie hit three sixes and six fours, whilst Dale got four sixes (one of which, as described elsewhere, went through the Supreme Court window) and four fours. The sixes were hit off Dynes (3) Melsome (2), Hull, Elstob and Morris.

United Services.

Lieut. Garrett, c Dale, b Wales 18
Lieut. Dynes, c Pearce, b Bruce 58
Surge. M. Hull, c and b Goodwin 23
Capt. Graham, c Goodwin, b Bruce 22
Capt. Bridgland, b Wales 7
Mid. Merriman, c Dobbie, b Hankey 2
Capt. Morris, c Hayward, b Bruce 6
Mid. Begg, c Wales, b Bruce 2
Lieut. Erskine, c Pearce, b Reed 0
Pay. Com. Elstob, c Dale, b Reed 0
Extras 11

Total 145

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.
Dobbie 6 1 10 2
Reed 7 1 15 2
Dale 2 12 1
Wales 8 2 26 1
Goodwin 6 1 27 1
Hankey 7 2 23 5
Bruce 7 2 23 5

Interport "Possibles."

A. W. Hayward, b Garrett 19
W. Bruce, retired 101
A. W. Ramsey, c Melsome 1
Lieut. Hankey, b Hull 44

University "B" v. D.B.S. "B."

The University "B" played the Divesan Boys' School "B" team yesterday afternoon on the University ground at Pokfulam, the home team winning by 78 runs. For the winners A. B. Suleman scored 53 runs (retired) and G. E. Yeoh captured 3 wickets for 17 runs and K. T. Lake 2 for 11.

How do they get those ways?

THE PRESENT-DAY FEMME WANTS TO LOOK LIKE A MAN.

DRIVE LIKE A MAN.

WORK LIKE A MAN.

PLAY LIKE A MAN.

BUT WHEN IT COMES TO LOVE SHE WANTS TO BE HERSELF.

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A HARD HITTER.

LIEUT. DALE BREAKS SUPREME COURT WINDOW.

A remarkable incident occurred during the match on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday afternoon, when Lieut. Dale, of the R.A.F., playing for the "Possibles," drove a ball through one of the ground floor windows of the Supreme Court.

A number of the Registrar's clerks were working in the office at the time the ball struck, shattering the window and sending the glass in all directions. Fortunately no one was hurt, but the incident caused no little commotion among those in the Supreme Court building. No one appeared to know where the ball went. A search for it was made in the room without result, and it is thought that when it struck the pane it must have rolled back into the road again.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

OPENING OF THE AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

Nov. 2.

Thirty-two qualifiers competed in the first round over 36 holes. M. Dutra beat Alcroft 12 and 11. Anthony Manero beat Bob Cruickshanks 2 and 2. Tommy Armour beat Johnny Farrell of Quakerbridge 4 and 3. Hagen beat Jack Farrell, unattached, 3 and 2. Snrzen beat J. Curley one up. Other winners were Tom Harman, Edward Dudley, Charlie Guest, Cooper, Espino, Turcena, Willie Klein, John Golden, Harold Long, Gallett and Ralph Beach—*Reuter's American Service.*

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Lieut. Erskine, c Pearce, b Reed 0
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BILLIARDS.

THE STEEL AND COULSONS LEAGUE.

The following table of positions in the Steel and Coulsons Billiard League is made up to November 1:

	P.	V.	L.	Pts.
St. Patrick's	17	18	4	20
K. O. S. B.	11	18	1	22
Dockyard Rec. C.	13	10	1	20
Warders	13	9	4	18
Garr. News	13	9	6	18
R. E. & C. S.	13	6	8	10
Royal Artillery	13	4	9	8
Police	13	4	9	8
Northants	13	2	8	8
Pay. Corps	13	2	11	4

QUICK KNOCKOUT.

MICKEY WALKER WINS IN SECOND ROUND.

Chicago, Nov. 2.

Mickey Walker, the middleweight champion, knocked out "Mike" McTigue, the ex-light heavyweight champion, in a ten round bout at the Coliseum. The knockout came two minutes and fifteen seconds from the start.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Sir Rowland Blades, the Lord Mayor of London, has achieved what he describes as the highest ambition of his career as a sportsman—to captain a cricket team composed of the sheriffs, aldermen, and councillors of the City of London. After he had opened a pavilion at Ilford, Essex, which has been presented to the Guildhall Cricket and Athletic Club by its president, Colonel Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, the members of the Corporation selected him to captain them when the City officials challenged them to a cricket match. But for Sir Rowland's prowess with the bat the City fathers would have fared far worse than they did against their younger and more vigorous opponents—a defeat by 90 runs for five wickets to 81 runs all out. The Lord Mayor contributed 41 runs to the total of his team, and, going in first was not out at the end of the innings.

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THE HISTORICITY OF JESUS.

PAPER READ BY MR. R. A. D. FORREST.

The following is the text of a paper on "The Historicity of Jesus" read by Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at a meeting of the Hongkong Branch of the Rationalist Press Association at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's last evening.

When I, without adequate consideration, offered to give a paper on "The Historicity of Jesus," I did not allow for the impossibility of treating the whole subject, even in the merest outline, in the compass of a single lecture. I have since decided to avoid sketchiness to some extent by dividing my subject into two papers, first stating the problem, and, secondly, giving an outline of what I believe to be the most successful attempt to solve it.

Even so, I must clear the ground by stating in the first place that I posit the fact that miracles such as those credited to the central figure of the Gospel do not occur. For our present purposes this must be stated as a dogma, with the explanation that at some other time I shall be ready to give a reason for the faith that is in me.

The early Deistic writers were inclined too often to dismiss the Gospels with other tales of wonder as the forgeries of priests, a procedure, you will agree, almost as unscientific as their blind acceptance of incanted faith. A little more satisfactory is Renan's method of rejecting miraculous narratives in his biography of Jesus, with whatever portions of the record are indissolubly connected with them, while accepting the balance as trustworthy.

This also fails, however, in that it implies in those among whom the Gospels took their origin the same conception of natural law and of the miraculous as is now held. Next in logical order is the view of Schmiedel, who, while not rejecting any miracle *a priori*, by a careful application of textual criticism, finds it more easy to believe that the tales arose in the misunderstanding of figures of speech.

A Striking Example.

I shall quote but one, and that the most striking example of Schmiedel's method:

"In Matthew II, 5, and Luke VII, 22, Jesus sends an answer to the Baptist that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. Both evangelists have seen to it that all the miracles mentioned have taken place, either at an earlier date, or before the eyes of the Baptist's messenger."

All the more remarkable therefore, it is that the list should close with what is not a miracle at all. It would be impossible to counteract the preceding enumeration more effectively than by the simple insertion of this final clause. The evangelists therefore cannot have added it of their own proper motion. Neither could Jesus have neutralised the effect of his own words. If we assume miracles to be intended as such an extraordinary way. On the other hand the clause in question fits admirably, if Jesus was speaking not of the physically but of the spiritually blind, lame, leprosy, deaf, dead. This is the meaning too which these words actually have in the Old Testament passages, Is. XXXV, 5f, LXI, 1, which lie at the root of this.

Schmiedel having thus destroyed the temple of orthodox precedents to build it up again and to establish it firmly, as he believes, on his nine "foundation-pillars," nine "absolutely credible passages," discussion of which would take us too far afield. Anyone desirous of pursuing the subject should certainly read the article "Gospels" in the Encyclopedia Biblica, and Robertson's criticism in his "Pagan Christs."

Coincidences.

The matter is not so simple, however. We meet with the problem of the unoriginality of the teaching of Jesus, much if not most of which can be paralleled in other literatures. The instance of the Golden Rule which was already, with unimportant difference of phrasing, written in the Analects of Confucius six centuries before the accepted date of Jesus' life comes to one's mind. But we may go even into minutest details, and find more striking coincidences.

Drews, in his "Witnesses to the Historicity of Jesus," gives a long list of such from which I shall only quote so far as to mention that the parables of the labourers who objected to the idea of equal pay for unequal work and of the lost sheep (in this case it appears as a lost ass) are to be found in the Talmud, together with aphorisms almost word for word the same as those of the Sermon on the Mount.

But may not the Jews have been the borrowers? Let anyone remember only that the Christians are by their own records shown to have been at first a sect of Jews growing up amid Jewish traditions, and only gradually deciding to sever themselves from their countrymen by ceasing to practise the ceremonial law; let him remember how the adoption of quinine and of the Gregorian calendar were opposed in 18th century England for no better reason than that their inventors were Catholics, and he will have no hesitation in replying that, in default of direct evidence on either side, it is more probable that the members of the new sect carried over with them some fragments of their earlier teaching and sought to give their greater authority by attributing them to a divine speaker.

Few Authorities.

Then one may ask: If the Gospel writers tell us so much about Jesus, why not more? Were the rest of his

deeds and sayings of no significance for them and for the world? It is a fact too often overlooked that all the utterances of Jesus recorded in the Gospels could be spoken in a few hours, and all the deeds ascribed to him performed in a few days. The story of his death is much fuller than the story of his life. Schmiedel's theory gives no answer to this very pertinent question. Either the writers were divinely inspired as to what should be told and what omitted, and one may add, as to where they should insert contradictions, a *reductio ad absurdum*, or an explanation must be sought elsewhere than in Schmiedel.

The further we pursue our researches the fewer become the authorities to whom we can appeal. It is now established that of the first three Gospels only Mark at most can claim to be an original authority. The others build on his narrative with additions from unknown sources, again interconnected. I cannot give the evidence here, but to anyone who doubts it, I would recommend the exercise of going through Mark with Matthew and Luke in turn and underlining all portions found to be identical or almost identical language.

Besides proving my point it will show him how, as Donald Hankey said, a good story always grows better, as, e.g., when Matthew after recounting the miracle of the feeding of the multitude, adds up "and the number of them was about 5,000 men," the whole practically word for word as Mark gives it, adds "besides women and children."

Absence of Reference.

To say that Paul tells us nothing of Christ's life on earth may seem bold to anyone who has not read through the epistles in the hunt for any confirmation of the Gospel narratives. We need not go so far as some of the Dutch school and deny that we have any indisputable work of Paul, and we may take a view much more conservative, rejecting only the epistles addressed to individuals. In the genuine epistles, therefore, we find a curious absence of reference to Jesus the man as shown in the Gospels.

It is only in the interpolated passage in the first epistle to the Corinthians, concerning the Last Supper, a passage which interrupts the thread of the argument, the Paul shows any definite knowledge of such a personality. Not only so, but there is the curious fact that he never quotes the sayings of Jesus, e.g., on the subject of the tables of the Gentiles in Galatians, ch. III, where they would have been conclusive against his opponents, but prefers to argue by strained and disputable analogies drawn from the Old Testament. Paul is, in fact, concerned with Jesus the God and not with Jesus the Man. Otherwise the procedure which he tells us of in Galatians, ch. I, where a convert anxious to spread the gospel of a deceased teacher does not set himself to inquire accurately what the gospel is, is inexplicable.

Cursory Treatment.

Other ancient writers are no more helpful. Josephus might be expected to say something of the remarkable happenings in the country whose history he wrote, but he does not mention Jesus. If anyone will sustain that the passage which states that Jesus was the Christ is authentic, he must face the problem as to why Josephus gave such cursory treatment to what would be, if it were true, the central figure and central facts of his own and of all history. The words are interpolated.

Tacitus recounts such marvels as the appearance of the phoenix in Egypt, turning away from his sombre Annals of the early Roman Empire to do so, but has no mention of Jesus, though another interpolator has supplied the defect. A passage in Suetonius shows at most that he knew something of the Christians, but the existence of Christians has never been in dispute. Gibbon in one of his best-known passages sums up the fact thus, with his acrid irony:

"During the age of Christ, of his apostles, and of their first disciples the doctrine which they preached was confined by innumerable prodigies. The lame walked, the blind saw, the sick were healed, the dead were raised, demons were expelled, and the laws of Nature were frequently suspended for the benefit of the Church. But the sages of Greece and Rome turned aside from the awful spectacle, and pursuing the ordinary occupations of life and study appeared unconscious of any alterations in the moral or physical government of the world. Under the reign of Tiberius, the whole earth, or at least a celebrated province of the Roman Empire, was involved in a preternatural darkness of three hours. Even this miraculous event, which ought to have excited the wonder, the curiosity, and the devotion of mankind, passed without notice in an age of science and history."

What is the explanation of it all? If no such person existed, how come we very shortly to find men willing to die for beliefs that there was such a being? I hope, having stated the problem, to have a later opportunity of offering the answer.

Stone quarries have been discovered in the Champs-Elysees during excavation for the foundations of a new building on the corner of the Avenue George V. They are apparently of immense extent, with galleries that stretch as far as the Trocadero to the south and nearly to the Parc Monceau on the north, a distance of more than a mile and a half. Underneath the site at present excavated they were found at a depth of 45 feet, and huge concrete pillars have been placed along the galleries to bear the weight of the new building. Some of the galleries will probably be used as cellars.

SHANGHAI CRIME.

DUE TO MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION.

Giving an explanation for the alarming increase in crime which has occurred in Shanghai in recent months, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, in his report for September, states that it is largely due to the military and political situation, especially the situation which has obtained since the advent of the latest political regime.

In his report Captain Barrett states that one of the factors which has contributed to this situation is the instability of the government in Chinese territory, which has been changed as a result of revolutionary or other violent occurrences on more than a dozen occasions since the Autumn of 1924. Besides affording unprecedented opportunities to the criminal fraternity to secure revolvers and pistols, each of these changes has resulted in additions to the ranks of the unemployed of large bands of men trained in the use of arms and inured to risking their lives. As a result of the dissolution last April of the Shanghai Labour Protection Corps, some five thousand persons of this class were turned loose upon the community, and it is worthy of note that the corps in question was largely composed of ex-burglars and thieves.

Bolshevik Teachings.

The crime situation has been further aggravated during the present year because the criminals and potential criminals of the various categories mentioned have come under the influence of Bolsheviki propaganda, which has been systematically conducted with a view to effecting, by arousing the greed and covetousness of the proletarian classes, the destruction of all respect for property and the rights of others. Unlike the authorities charged with restoring normal conditions after revolutions in other countries, who were usually given almost unlimited power, the police of the Settlement have been endeavouring to meet the abnormal conditions with no other authority than that accorded by the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code, which is clearly intended for times of peace. While the observance of the letter of this Code in the Settlement places the Police at a great disadvantage, the authorities in Chinese territory never allow themselves to be hampered by it when dealing with dangerous criminals or political and subversive agitators. In view of this circumstance and the fact that a large portion of the wealth of this part of the country is concentrated in the Settlement, it would not be a matter for surprise if the large majority of the criminals of southern Kiangsu came here to pursue their depredations.

Chinese Must Act First.

It is nevertheless true that Chinese territory is suffering more than the Foreign Concessions from the present epidemic of crime. In the country between Woosung and the Taihu Lake, villages and even towns have been attacked recently by armed marauders who took away everything portable of value, and in many cases either murdered or kidnapped numbers of the inhabitants. Until this banditry in territory surrounding the Settlement is suppressed and until such time as machinery is erected which will enable the authorities responsible for law and order within its limits to deal with the criminals in a manner befitting the times, there is reason to fear that conditions will remain unsatisfactory.

Exceptional circumstances, such as crime waves like that which is passing over the Settlement now, demand exceptional counter-measures, but the police are severely handicapped by the fact that the law does not provide adequate punishment for such offences. Nothing short of capital punishment will deter the armed robber gangs from their activities, and capital punishment is to all intents and purposes a dead letter in the Provisional Court. It is further open to doubt whether the present Nanking Government (the legislative authority) is in any way interested in or sympathetically inclined towards peace and good order in the Settlement. Until, however, the criminal classes learn to fear the law as administered by the Provisional Court, I do not see how a return to the calmer atmosphere of a few years back can be expected.

Civil War Situation.

Naval and aerial attacks upon the local garrison, and engagements resulting from the execution of plans for the disarming of the 31st Army were the outstanding features of the military situation in Shanghai during the month. In consequence of suspicious entertainments by the Nationalist authorities regarding the loyalty

RECENT GALES.

THEIR MAJESTIES' DONATIONS TO IRISH SUFFERERS.

London, Nov. 2. Royal sympathy with the bereaved by the gale disaster in the Irish Coast was expressed in the following telegram to the Governor-General of the Irish Free State: "The King and Queen have read with much concern the account of the loss of life among fishermen along the coast of Ireland. His Majesty wishes to give £100 and the Queen £50 to any fund that is being started for the alleviation of distress amongst Irish families."

Governor-General Healy's reply to the Treasurer to the King was: "I beg you to convey, with my humble duty, to their Majesties, my gratitude on their sympathy with the grief-stricken people in Connemara and Galway. The gracious sympathy of the King and Queen towards suffering families is a touch every heart."

The President of the Daily Mail Cosgrave, has issued a National appeal for funds to relieve distress.

Fleetwood Floods.

The floods at Fleetwood following Friday's gale subsided rapidly yesterday and trains are again running. There are, however, some seven hundred acres in the neighbourhood of the town under water.

The Captain and crew of the Finnish barque Ingomar, which was wrecked by the gales in the North Sea when bound from Koller for London with timber, were landed at North Shields yesterday by a German steamer.—British W. News.

of the 31st Army, arrangements were made by General Ho Ying-ching's 1st Army to disarm the corps on September 20. An engagement resulted, but the late troops were defeated and compelled to surrender their arms after suffering about 100 casualties. Further fighting between the same armies occurred on the same day under similar circumstances at other points. The Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways are in every instance the 1st Army was victorious.

Communist Developments.

Notwithstanding the severe measures adopted by the Chinese authorities since April 12, 1927, against the members of the Chinese Communist Party, these extremists have succeeded in resuming their old activities, and are now endeavouring, by means of terrorism and propaganda, to bring the workers of Shanghai completely under their domination. The terrorism manifested during the period of review in a campaign of assassination against employees of industrial establishments, of whom not more than four were shot dead and the wounded, while the propaganda consisted of appeals to the workers which were disseminated through the medium of handbills. In one instance the handbills advocated overthrow of the Unification Committee of the Shanghai Labour Union, the removal of General Po Chai-hai and Ho Ying-ching on the ground that they have degenerated into reactionary militarists. Another demand was made for the confiscation of foreign factories as an appeal to labourers to secure arms and set up a proletarian government in co-operation with the Russian Soviet Republic. The handbills purported to have been issued by branches of the Chinese Communist Party known as the General Labour Union, the Chinese Communist League and the Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

There were 16 strikes during the month of September as compared with eight in August, 1927. The disputes affected a total of 17,932 employees and resulted in a loss of 184,329 working days, against 9,070 workers affected and 46,168 working days lost during the previous month. In the course of a disturbance among the workers in a dock in Pootung September 19, the labourers assaulted and wounded a foreign employee who probably would have lost his life were it not for the intervention of the Chinese Police.

Armed Robberies in Settlement.

One hundred and twenty reports of armed robbery were received during the month, 83 occurring in dwelling-houses, shops, etc., and 37 on the highway.

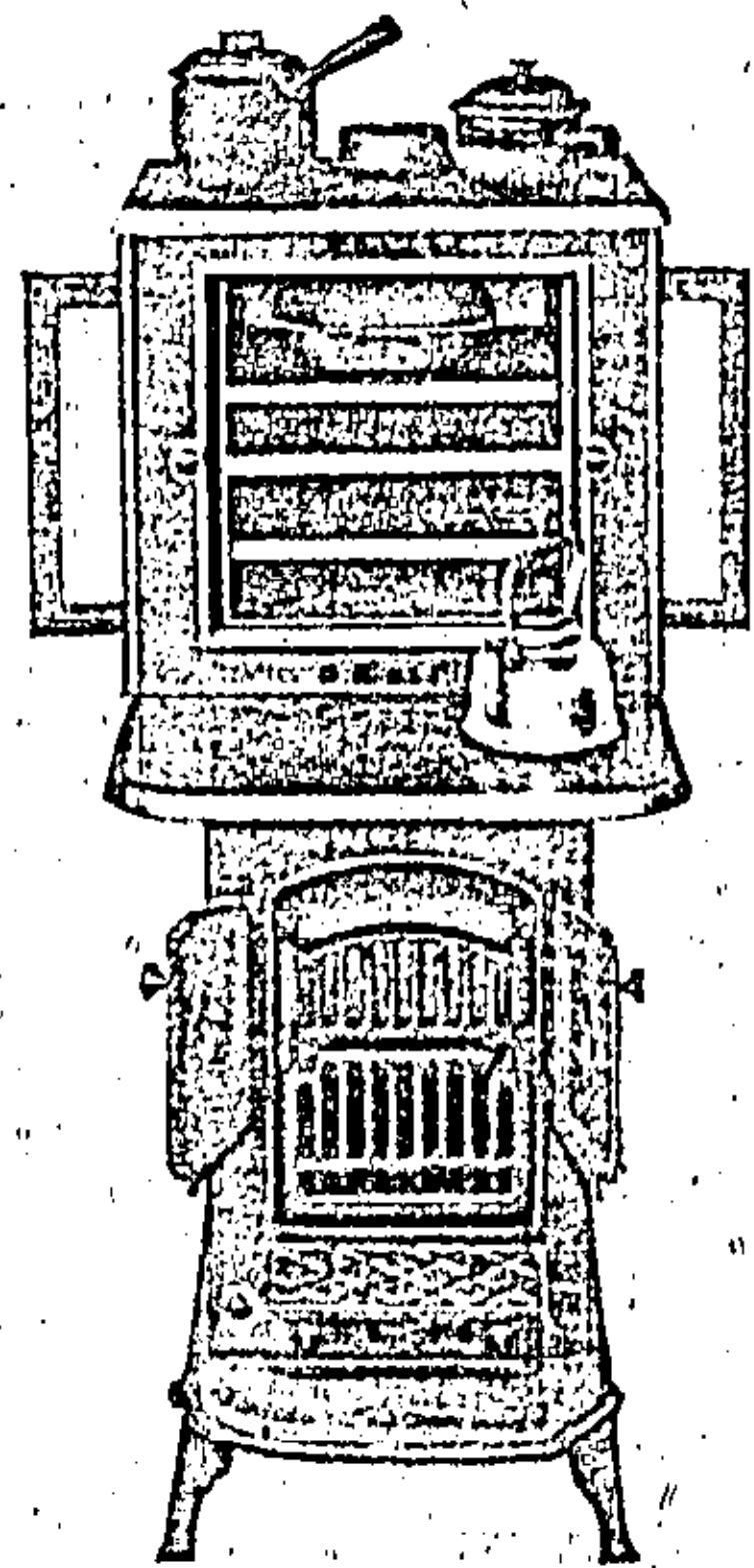
During the nine months ended September 30, 310 reports of armed robbery from dwelling houses, shops, etc., and 234 reports of armed highway robbery were received, a total of 544 cases of robbery and an increase of over 22 per cent. over the figures for the first three-quarters of 1926. During the same period less than 641 persons were arrested on the charge of armed robbery. Of these one only was sentenced to death, 222 have been sentenced to imprisonment, 11 died of wounds received at the time of arrest, 15 were acquitted and 170 were still on remand at the end of September.

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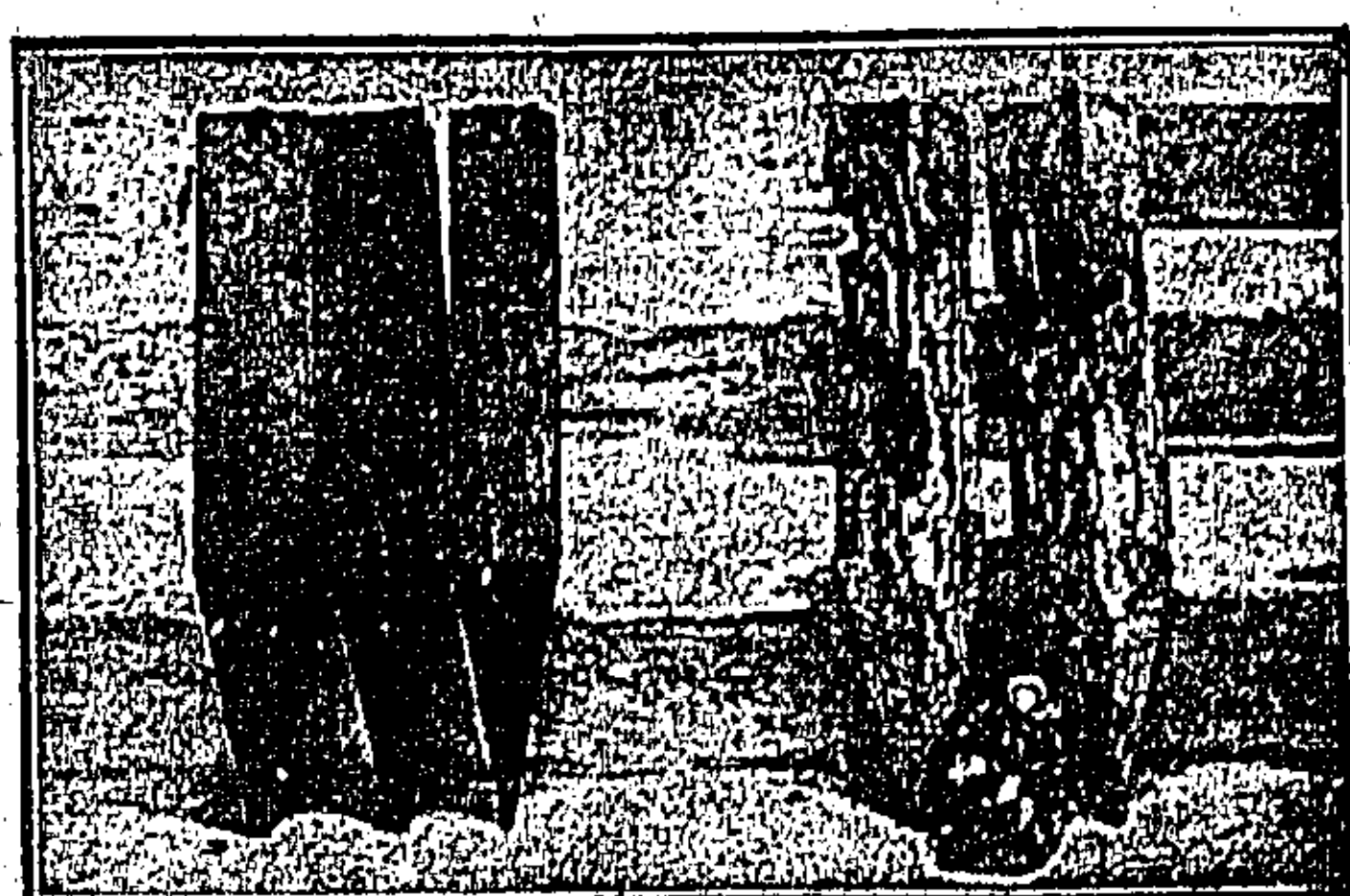
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By R. A. J. WALLING.

(Author of "The Third Degree," "Fatal Glove," etc.)

CHAPTER XVI.

I spent the hour and a half before leaving for London in getting my lunch and collecting literature to enliven the journey. It was not bookstall literature, and it was somewhat expensive. You cannot get a Lloyd's Register at the price of a novel—and the shipping papers are many.

It was with these that I amused myself during five mortal hours, hunting for the name of a ship—Terpsichore. I found a Terpsichore or two, but neither of them was the sort of ship I wanted. There was a tramp of the name which, after darning across the Atlantic in the cotton trade, was now (according to "The Shipping Gazette") laid up in the Falk. There was a Medway ketch which did "ghosting" voyages—with cement, no doubt.

No ship named Terpsichore would answer my purpose—so I had concluded by the time the train ran into Paddington. I made a bundle of all that statistical junk and left it at the cloak room before I set out on the major business of my visit, which was to get ahead of Scotland Yard.

Rossiter's letter, with the document whose source he wanted to trace, would reach them next morning. What I had to do must be done that evening. My London club was one of the big "caravan" series, and I often stayed at an hotel instead of going there. But its advantage for me on this occasion was that it had a good library and a most intelligent woman in charge thereof. So I engaged my room, had a hurried dinner, and at once set to work.

My flying visit to London had been determined by a feature of the printed document which probably meant nothing to Rossiter. If it did, he gave no sign of knowledge. I had seen at a glance that it was not a chapter in a new book, but the proof of a chapter in an old one, with revisions and additions. It consisted almost entirely of algebraical calculations, numbered from 49 to 56. The four largest were printed from the original plates, and were consequently much darker and heavier than the other four, which had been freshly set up in new type. One of these was the No. 53 referred to in the manuscript note.

A new edition of the book, whatever it was, had been ordered, and it would probably appear in the autumn lists of the publishers. As they would not be out for some time, my task was to find the original edition of the work.

My friend the librarian rather raised her eyebrows at my inquiries. I was usually on the hunt for law or general literature, and it surprised her that I should be asking for works on chemistry. She produced several which I could reject with a look at their exterior. They were not big enough to contain the wide and voluminous calculations of which I was in search. But I ran down the quarry within five minutes. She took from the shelves two volumes in royal octavo.

"Chlorine Gases," Newland. "Chemical Aspects of Modern War," Newland.

Of course, I ought to have thought of it immediately. Before I opened either of them I was sure that one of these books would contain the chapter that had been sent to Atkins, the chauffeur at Merafield Tower, or had reached him somehow.

I turned to chapter five of "Chlorine Gases." Not there. But chapter five of "Chemical Aspects" was the thing itself. In the proof of the revision two formulae had been altered and two added. The chapter was much longer than in the original.

That was all I wanted to know. It was nearly nine o'clock. But I must go a lot further if I was to keep in front of Scotland Yard. A suggestion in Overbury's letter decided my next step. Professor Stanley Newland was a member of Overbury's club, the Fifty-Two. To the Fifty-Two Club, accordingly, Newland was not there. He would not be there to-morrow. His address?—He lived at a flat at the top of Park Street. But it would be no good, so the porter informed me, to call there—it was closed up. Professor Newland left for his annual holiday abroad about a fortnight ago—France, the porter believed.

Mrs. Newland?—Oh, there was no Mrs. Newland—she was long since dead. There was a Miss Newland, but she did not live at home with her father. She was something on her own account, like most of these young women in modern times. She came in now and then to call for her father—

"blew in," as you might say. But he did not know her address. "Very important, sir?" asked the porter, sympathetically, seeing me nonplussed.

"Rather," I answered. "I'm only in London for a day, and I specially wanted to be able to get in touch with the professor."

"I'm afraid I can't help you, sir, and I don't know anybody that you in Gower Street, where he gives his lectures, but there'd be nobody there now. It's a pity Mr. Quance is away, too."

"Mr. Quance?" I queried. "Mr. Quance, sir. Don't you know him? He's almost like a son to Professor Newland—bit of a professor himself. They do say, that he's every bit as clever as Mr. Newland; anyhow, they work together. Mr. Newland put him up for the club. But Mr. Quance's away, too. He's been out of London for a good many weeks. I did hear that he was gone abroad to find out what those Germans are doing in the way of poison gas. But, of course, that's only hearsay."

"Well," said I, "thanks very much. I'm sorry to have troubled you. It's a pity. I shall have to wait till I come up again. By the way, what did you say Mr. Quance was called?"

"Say, sir?" He looked at me, puzzled. "Oh, do you mean his front name?" Mr. Bertrand Quance, sir. Don't mention it."

What he forbade me to mention was not Mr. Quance's front name, but the trouble he had taken to inform me. Nevertheless, I was exceedingly grateful to the porter's order. He had saved me a lot of running about.

The next morning I was in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, by one o'clock, seeking the offices of Messrs. Hatley, Martin and Co., publishers. It was a neck-and-neck-business with Scotland Yard, if they had anybody there whose hobby was chemistry, they would be close on my heels.

The general manager was a little annoyed at being disturbed before he had got through his letters. Still, he received me. Yes, he said, they were issuing a new edition, revised and enlarged edition of "Chemical Aspects"—it would be out in the autumn. Professor Newland was revising it, but he was away, and the process of correction was rather hung up. No, they did not know where he was—they believed in France. Professor Newland was very fond of an informal holiday in France, and never left any address. My interest in the matter was?

The general manager was looking at my professional card. With Scotland Yard behind me, I was compelled to risk something. I risked a good deal in the next two minutes. It included the chance of being thrown out of the office and the chance of being kept there till Scotland Yard arrived. But I risked it.

"The question may seem important," said I, "and I won't ask you to answer it unless you feel that you can. Do you know whether Mr. Quance was assisting Professor Newland in the revision of his book?"

"I don't know," he replied. "It would have been the most natural thing in the world, for Mr. Quance is Professor Newland's most trusted colleague—almost his other self. But I happen to know that Mr. Quance left for Germany back in July, and is not yet returned to London."

"You know that for a fact?" I asked.

"Of my own knowledge—I met him here a day or two before he went. He told me he had a long job, but did not say what it was. He mentioned the Ruhr, and said something about going right away to Silesia."

"I must tell you the reason of my curiosity," said I. "I am, at present, quite privately, as a lawyer, a very close friend of Mr. Quance, who is well aware of his whereabouts. But by a curious chain of accidents, Mr. Quance is quite likely to be dragged into a most unpleasant affair unless the facts of his journey to Germany can be established. Naturally, his friends wish to keep his name out of it altogether. You know him well?"

"Yes, intimately."

"You don't think he is the sort of man who would mix himself in any shady business?"

"No, I should say he was the soul of honour."

"Well, sir," said I, "to-day, maybe, or to-morrow at the latest, I think you are likely to have a visit from Scotland Yard. They will bring a proof of a chapter of

"Chemical Aspects," and ask you all sorts of questions about it. They may not know anything about Mr. Quance unless you tell them. But if they do, the first thing they will want to know is whether Professor Newland is likely to have sent it to Mr. Quance for a correction. You may think fit to tell them that the professor might have done so if Mr. Quance had been in England, but that as he is in Germany it is impossible. And you may think fit to add that Professor Newland has a large number of scientific friends and correspondents, to any of whom the chapter might have been shown. If you should put it in this way, I am sure you would be doing service to your friend Mr. Quance."

The general manager looked grave.

"It's a serious matter to withhold anything from Scotland Yard," he said.

"I don't ask you to withhold anything," said I, "but merely to refrain from being led by Scotland Yard into inferring things that I am sure will prove to be mistaken. It is possible, of course, that the name of Mr. Quance may not be mentioned at all. In that case, would you feel bound to bring it in yourself?"

The general manager pondered this.

"No," he said; "I don't see why I should."

"And if they should mention it, would you see any difficulty in telling them that Mr. Quance is in Germany—giving them exactly the same information you have been good enough to give me?"

"No," the general manager replied, "I don't see why I should."

Then, after I had thanked him for his promise, he said casually a thing of which I did not understand the full import till long after. I had risen to go, and we talked a little about Professor Newland's work and discoveries. Just to round off the interview, and something occurred to him suddenly.

"I believe we had a letter from Newland not long ago. It may tell us where you could communicate with him if you want to find out Quance's whereabouts. Half a minute."

He turned to a shelf of files, searched one of its boxes, pulled out a letter written on thin ruled paper such as one finds in second-class French hotels, and passed his glance over it.

"Ah, yes," he said. "This is it. Instructions about proofs, sent from Crozon, saying that we should get chapter five from Quance, who is correcting a formula. Hadn't seen it before. Crozon—you know it—no? It's a little town at the end of nowhere, in the north-western extremity of Brittany. Just the sort of place Newland would go to—where nobody knows him and he knows nobody. Near the sea, where he can laze and stay, or move on, and no curiosity on anybody's part."

The general manager wandered on, but I was scarcely listening. "Chapter Five?" I interrupted. "I interrupted him by suddenly sitting down again."

"Sir," I said, "I have reason to believe that it is about the proofs of chapter five that Scotland Yard will want to inquire when they come. It is the proofs of chapter five that they will bring with them."

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed. "What have they to do with it? How did they get hold of it?"

"That's a long story," I said. "But will you take my word that the last thing Mr. Quance would want, or Professor Newland either, would be able to connect those proofs with Mr. Quance? It might be in the last degree disastrous for him."

"But I don't know anything of you, Mr. Franks," said he. "Have only your bare word." And Scotland Yard, you know—

Even as he was speaking the blow fell. His telephone buzzed. He stopped to take up the receiver and listened.

"One moment," he said. Then he looked me straight in the eyes for some seconds. "They're here, Mr. Franks. If you are not an honest man—"

"Your friendship with Quance," I whispered.

He rose from his table, pushed open a door, and said: "Better get in there. Here, take this!" And he placed in my hand the letter from which he had been reading.

KWANGSI RE-VISITED:

V.

(Continued from Page 7.)

trines associated with the Kuomintang. It's all for face.

Children's Instincts.

In a weak moment, I once gave some picture text cards to the children of our street. It was a regretful thing in their narrow, drab, monotonous little lives. Now I am always assailed with the question, "Have you got any pictures?" This morning we had great fun over it. About twenty youngsters, kicking up a fearful din, were either blocking my path or hanging on to my coat and trousers. We were all hugely enjoying the mock struggle when a policeman, fearing an international incident, hurried up and forcibly peeled the boys and girls off me. We were all sorry to stop the game, but the policeman was much relieved. It is this country children are wiser in many ways than their elders, because they still follow their instincts, and know a friend when they see one. Even at the best, our poor human reason leads us astray. How much more when it is not only unenlightened, but actually perverse!

Three People's Principles. For instance, will never make a Nation think—at least not the adults. All that can be hoped, is that it may lead the children to think, and to think furiously. But you must catch them before they become "students." Then, it is too late.

We have not been behind the rest of China in celebrating the anniversary of our joy and thankfulness for all the blessings received these past sixteen years. The Middle School was to have given an open air entertainment, but owing to the rain, at that time, the entertainment was postponed till last night. Just then, when one of the licensed gambling houses near by was about to close for the night, four soldiers, in uniform, carrying loaded Mauser pistols entered and went off with \$300.

The day's takings. The news of this got about, and produced a feeling of insecurity in the crowd of three thousand people gathered to watch the performance. Two girls gave an exhibition of Italian figure dancing. They were to be followed by five others. The five girls, however, refused to come on the stage because they did not consider that the previous two had received sufficient applause. They excused themselves on the plea that they were "not ready." While the audience was waiting there was given a series of conjuring tricks. One consisted of a man getting into a box perforated with holes. The idea was to get him out without the knowledge of the audience and before barbed shafts were driven through the holes. Unfortunately the conjurer was not quick enough, and he yelled with pain as the shafts pierced him! Thereupon, the audience rushed the stage and knocked the box over.

A Tragedy.

I was sitting quietly at home, at the time, knowing nothing of all these goings on. I was equally ignorant of a tragedy, happening at that moment almost next door to me. Two men were quarrelling over the custody of some women who had come into their possession. It was a question of who was to get the money. In the heat of the argument one broke his flash light over the other's head. The other retaliated by driving a knife into his body. The knife still sticking into him, the wretched man started running. He got as far as the open-air theatre, and there, before all the spectators, he fell dead before the stage. With their nerves already on edge, the audience broke up.

A new set of pictures is appearing on the walls of the Yamen, and very highly coloured too. The new propagandaists evidently have great faith in "eye gate!"

The posters represent the Communists in a very unflattering guise. We see a sword, marked the "Chinese Nation," which has just severed the head of a tattered red hair ruffian, marked "C.P."

There is a regular series of these illustrations.

The whole Province is now peaceful and kept well in hand. That is to say the government-paid agitators are no longer employed. The people have no natural animosity against foreigners if they are only left alone.

The tragedy, when certain weak-minded individuals are working up to a pitch along certain artificial lines. When the government policy suddenly changes, these misguided groups unavailably retain their original impetus, and their passions carry them along for a while in spite of the government halt. They have to suffer for views which were taught them in the first place by the government. Three such men were shot here the other day. Still intoxicated with Communist propaganda they were foaming out

PENANG DISPUTE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

imagined, and this Committee considers that it would be a dereliction of their duty to the public to consent to work so fettered.

"We therefore now resign. As we have held this position in connexion with the hospital to safeguard the public, we consider it our duty to inform the public of the reasons for our resignation and we therefore intend to send copies of this letter to the press."

Letter from Dr. Hoops.

The letter addressed to the Chairman of the Visiting Committee to the Penang General Hospital, by Dr. A. L. Hoops on October 15, was as follows:

"In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Hospitals Board, held in Singapore, on Oct. 11, 1927, I have been requested to draw your Committee's attention to the fact that their duties are inspectorial, and that, in future, any information is required by your Committee on points of administration, staff, buildings, etc., the Committee should address themselves to the Chief Medical Officer, who is the responsible local head of the Medical Department, and not to anyone subordinate to him."

"The members of the Board fully realise that it is the aim of your Committee to improve hospital conditions in Penang, and they appreciate the time and thought which, as busy members of the Community, you have given to this matter."

A Misunderstanding.

Contrary to statements appearing in the Penang press, there is no provision in the 1928 Budget—which is, of course, still under discussion—for a new General Hospital at Penang, though the acting Colonial Secretary, at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, suggested that special provision might have to be made before the 1929 Supply Bill for improvements to the Penang Hospital.

The matter will doubtless be ventilated at Monday's meeting of the Legislative Council, and it is possible that demands put forward by the Penang hospital may meet with some success.

It is known that proposals were put up to Government as far back as 1921 for a new General Hospital at Penang, but Government undertook the alternative of carrying out extensions and alterations to the existing establishment.

Judging from the criticisms of the Penang committee it would seem evident that hospital work in Penang has now outgrown the additions made at the time.

The published correspondence makes it clear that the immediate point in dispute between the Hospital Board and the Penang committee is the refusal of the Board to allow the committee to question officers junior to the Chief Medical Officer at Penang and the Resident Councillor, Penang.

Soldiers had to shoot a bull which gored a farmer to death on his farm near Dundalk. The farmer, Mr. Robert Parks, was terribly mangled by the beast, which stood over the body and refused to be driven off. A military party was summoned from Dundalk and shot the animal. Mr. Parks was a farmer in a large way, and a cattle-breeding expert.

Imprecations and cursing horribly, all the way to the execution ground, and until their brains were blown away.

I met Mr. Cheung this morning. I knew him many years ago as a Bible Society colporteur, and he still goes far into the country selling books. He told me of an old lady of 73 he met in a remote village. He offered her a tract.

"What is it about?" she asked. "It is about the true God."

She asked her nephew to read it aloud. When he came to a sentence, "Men and woman of all Nations should acknowledge and worship the only true God," she rose in her excitement and clasped her hands.

"I am so glad!" she exclaimed. "The government schools have been telling us there are no gods. It is good to know that there is One!"

H. L. C.

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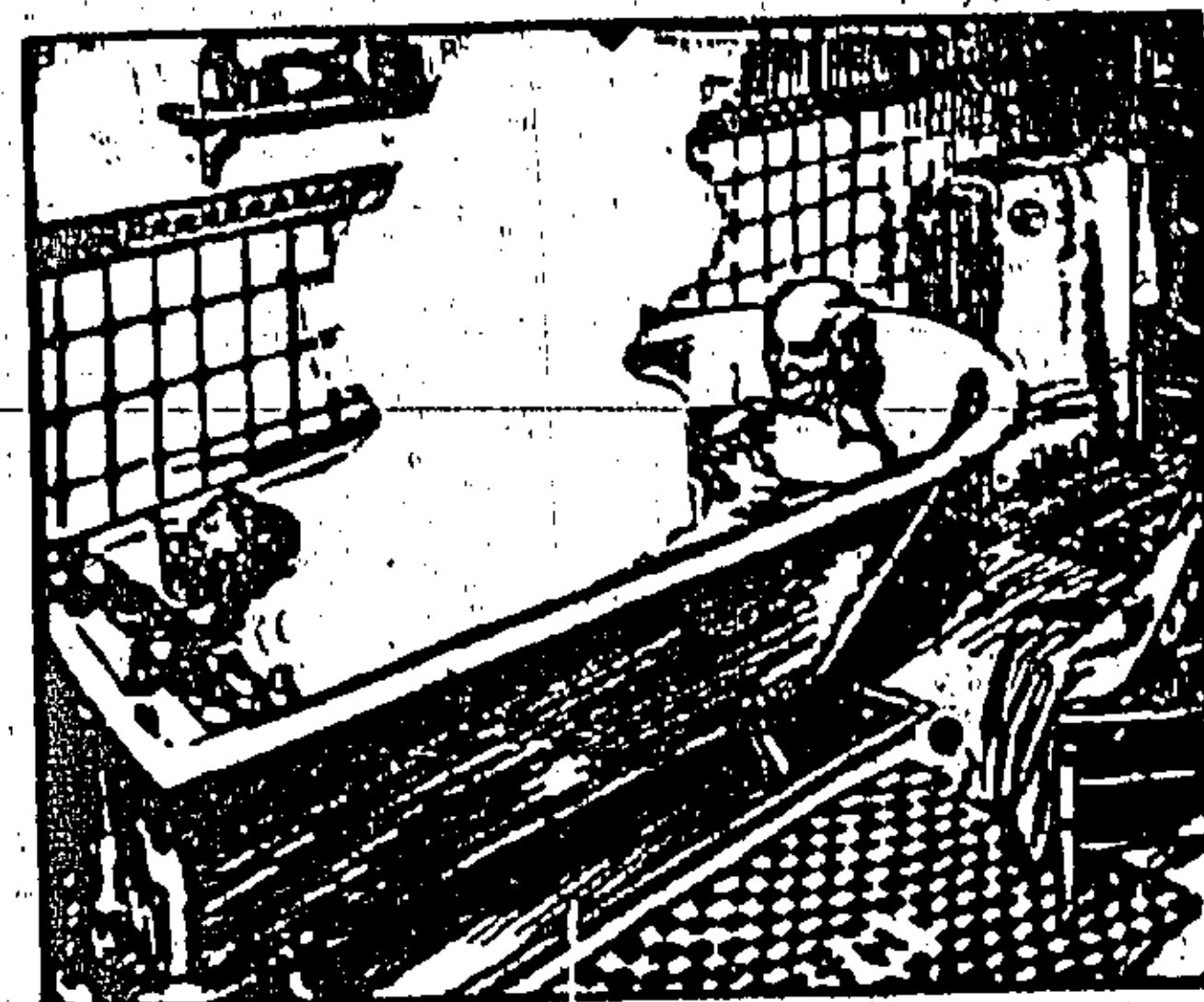
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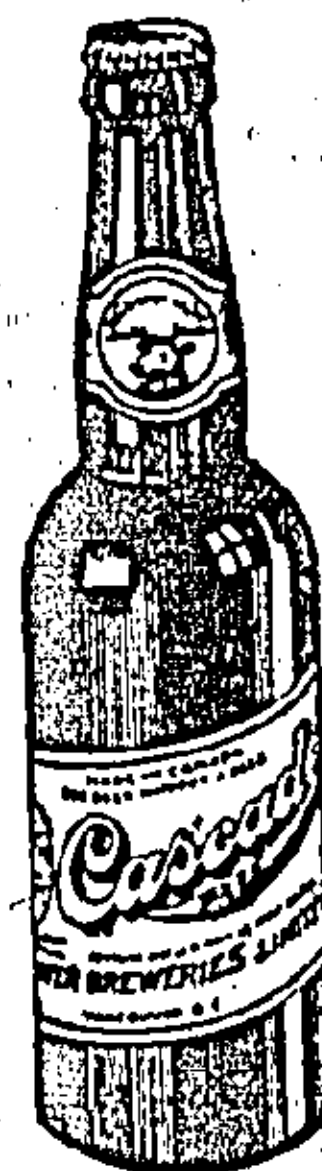
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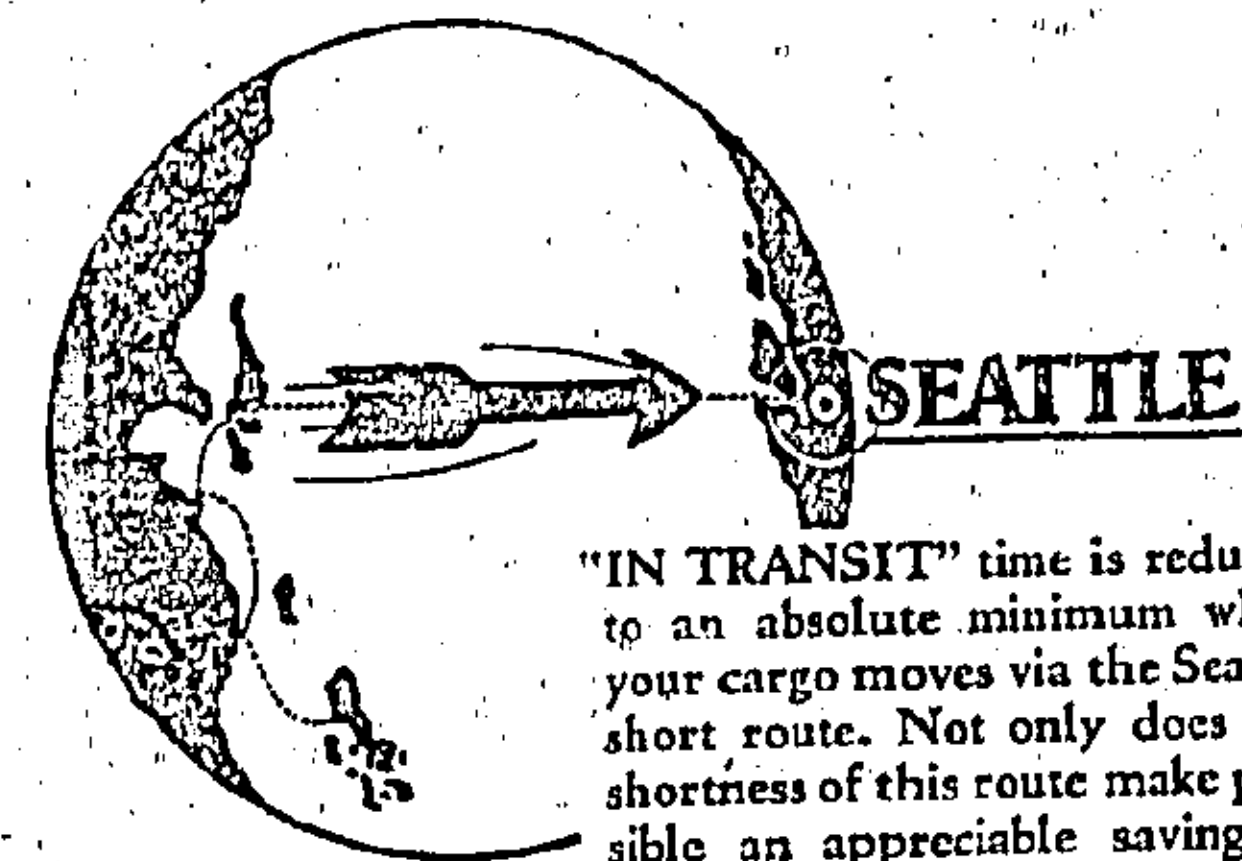


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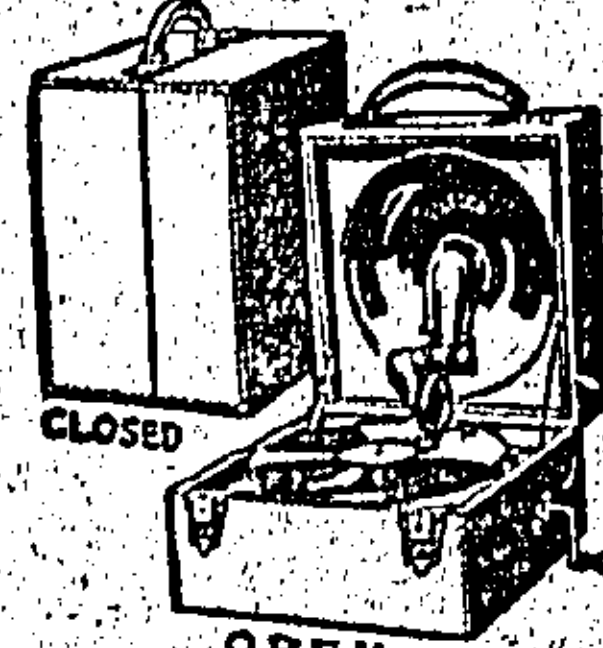
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WINE FOR ALL COMERS.

THE "FEAST OF BACCHUS" AT LUGO.

Rome:—Lugo is a famous centre of viticulture, and on the occasion of the national congress and exhibition of fruiticulture held at the neighbouring town of Massalombarda the citizens of Lugo organised a "wine-carnival". In a speech, Signor Marescalchi, a member of Parliament, said that Italy now produces ten million hectolitres less than in pre-war times. It is satisfactory to note that, although surrounded by wine, the Italians are a remarkably sober people. In fact, the average consumption of wine per capita is 95 litres a year, against the Frenchman's 135.

During the afternoon the propaganda in favour of wine assumed a practical form; wine was offered free to anyone who cared to drink it, in whatever quantities. The news spread and parties flocked in from the neighbouring towns, on gaily adorned carts and coppers, singing to the accompaniment of guitars and mandolines. And so the rich red wine of Lugo flowed uninterruptedly all through the afternoon and till late at night, without any money changing hands, and although the greatest gaiety prevailed there were few, if any, real "drunks".

The principal feature of the "wine carnival" was a procession of beautifully decorated cars symbolising the vintage with young men and pretty girls in picturesque peasant costumes, exhumed for the occasion. Allegorical groups represented Bacchic scenes, and vintage songs which have been sung for centuries were repeated in chorus by the crowd.

CAN DOGS READ OUR THOUGHTS?

Paris, Sept. 30.
The faulty translation of Sir Oliver Lodge's report to the Metaphysical Congress, in which he was made to express the opinion that all mediums ought to be abolished, occurred in a shorthand note of the report which was circulated to the Paris Press. Dr. Osty, the organiser of the congress, expressed to me to-day his great regret that the mistake should have been made. What the English savant really said was that it would be perfection if it were found possible to establish scientific psychic communication without the aid of mediums.

Meanwhile amusing contradictions in the tendency of various reports of well-known psychical authorities continue. Herr Karl Krall, of Munich, argues that telepathic communication is possible between men and animals, and instances cases of performing dogs who have "carried out orders" and given replies to telepathic instructions from their masters.

A countryman of his, however, Herr W. Neumann, of Baden-Baden, declares that the docile per-

THE TRAGEDY OF THE EASTWAY.

CARDIFF SHIPOWNERS SENT FOR TRIAL.

Watkin James Williams, aged forty-six, managing director of the St. Mary Steamship Company, Ltd., Cardiff, again appeared before the magistrates at the local police court in mail week, on thirteen charges of being a party to sending two of the company's ships to sea in an unseaworthy condition. The prosecution alleged that both vessels were overloaded. The case for the prosecution in respect of the steamship Eastway, which foundered with a loss of twenty-three lives in a hurricane off Bermuda last October, was closed on Friday.

Mr. G. P. Langton, K.C., for the defence, asked that the charges in regard to the Eastway should be dismissed, contending that the case fell short of anything upon which there was a chance of a jury convicting. If the ship had been seriously overloaded the whole of the crew would have noticed it. The ship made the best speed she had ever made on leaving Norfolk, Virginia, on her last voyage, and that did not suggest a seriously overloaded ship. He contended that if the Court were satisfied the ship was lost, as H.M.S. Valerian was lost, in the hurricane, and would have been lost whether loaded to her marks or not, that ended the case.

Mr. W. N. Stable, prosecuting counsel, said there was evidence that the Eastway was loaded one foot one inch below her winter mark. The master's sailing telegram and the bill of lading showed that she had 9,502 tons in cargo and bunkers on board, which was 481 tons in excess of what she was supposed to carry. The whole of the evidence was that she left Norfolk, Virginia, seriously overloaded.

After an absence of forty-five minutes the magistrates decided that the case with regard to the Eastway must go for trial.

The defendant, who said he was not guilty, reserved his defence. Opening the case with regard to the steamship Tideway, Mr. Stable said the charges covered the period from January 5, 1924, to April 13, 1927. There were twelve voyages, and in each case the prosecution alleged that the vessel was overloaded to such a degree as to endanger the lives on board.

The hearing was adjourned.

formances of a dog with which he experimented were not due to telepathy but to a strong or light pressure on his paw by his master's hand.

The possibility of telepathic communication between Paris and New York is affirmed by one delegate. In collaboration with Dr. Gardner Murphy, of Columbia University, New York, he made 35 attempts to transfer thought across the Atlantic, and claims that in seven instances thought was effectively and instantaneously transmitted.

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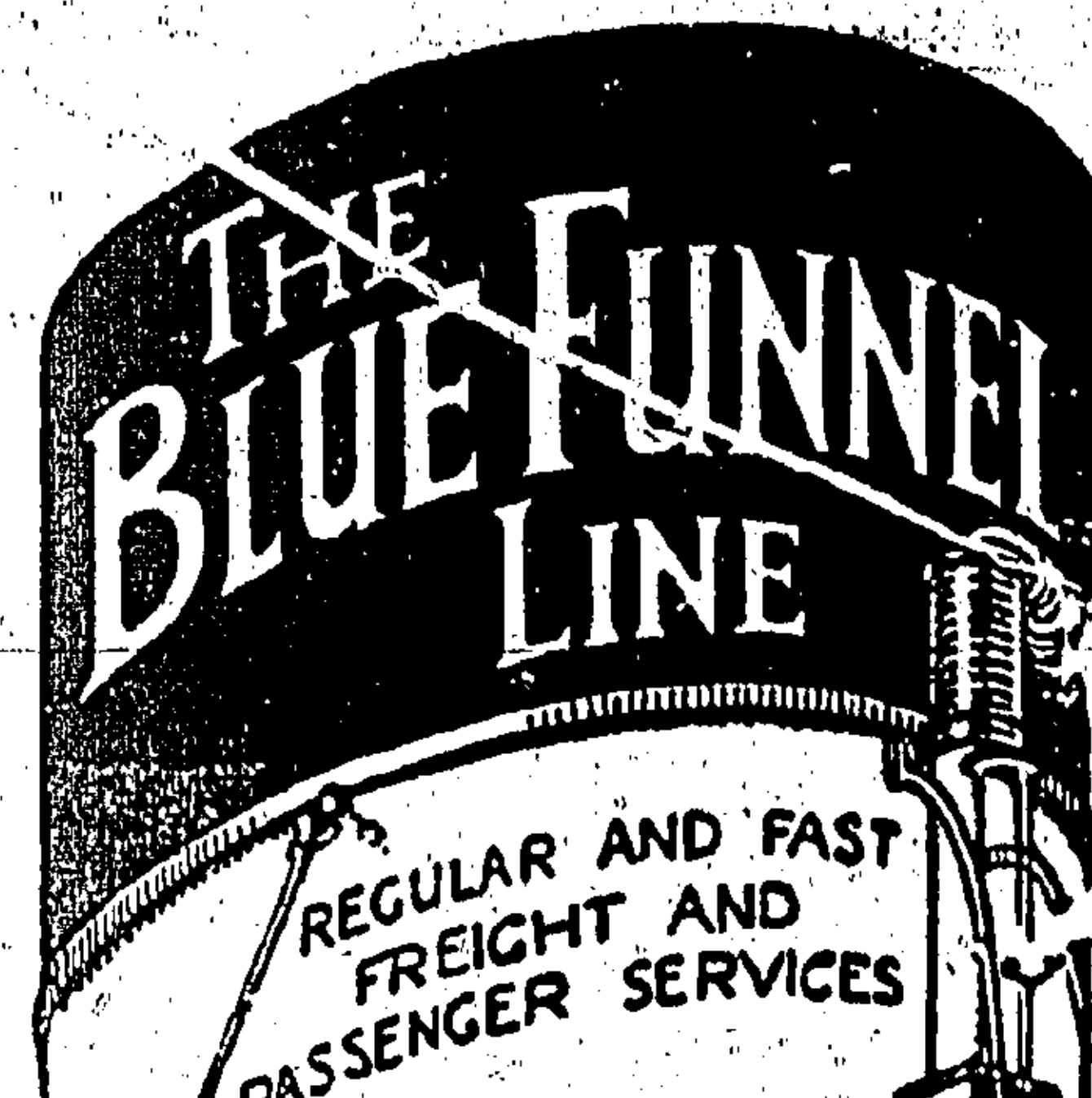
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For further particulars apply to the

GILMAN CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, Canton.

G. E. HUYGEN, Canton.

Bibles bound in crimson—to match red tapers carried by two pages—were carried by the bridesmaids when Miss Daphne Vivian married Lord Weymouth at St. Margaret's Westminster, on Oct. 27.

After 12 hours of "stonewalling" opposition by the representatives of the farming interests, the Summer Time Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the New Zealand House of Representatives.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT
S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" London, Rotterdam, Hull & Avonmouth ... 20th November, ELLERMAN LINE

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
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S.S. "CITY OF WELLINGTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 16th November.
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE" ... via Suez Canal ... 29th December.

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S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hongkong ... 14th November.

Loading for Mauritius Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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£120, £112, £110, £102, £83 via SAN FRANCISCO
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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu	Sunday, 13th Nov.
*Korea Maru (Calls Koolung)	Tuesday, 29th Nov.
*Siberia Maru (Calls Koolung)	Sunday, 11th Dec.
*Call Los Angeles.	
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.	Saturday, 5th Nov.
Hakone Maru	Saturday, 19th Nov.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	Monday, 23rd Nov.
Mishima Maru	Wednesday, 21st Dec.
Tango Maru	
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo	Tuesday, 8th Nov.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.	Wednesday, 16th Nov.
Bokuyo Maru	
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.	Thursday, 24th Nov.
Wakasa Maru	
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.	Saturday, 5th Nov.
Atago Maru	
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.	Friday, 11th Nov.
Toyooka Maru	
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Thursday, 10th Nov.
Tokio Maru	
NAHASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Friday, 18th Nov.
Tungo Maru	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Saturday, 5th Nov.
Tokushima Maru (Mojji Direct)	Thursday, 10th Nov.
Akita Maru (Mojji Direct)	Monday, 14th Nov.
Hakusan Maru	Thursday 17th Nov.
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For further information apply to:—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central Nos. 292, (private exchanges to all Depts.)



REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikembang	Shanghai, K'lung	In Port	3rd Nov	M'Ksar & Java
Tjikong	Java, M'la	In Port	5th Nov	Swatow & Saigon
Tjikarom	Java, M'la	7th Nov	9th Nov	Amoy, N. China
Tjisalak	N. China	7th Nov	10th Nov	Batavia
Tjisroea	Batavia	10th Nov	13th Nov	Amoy, Shanghai & Keelung
Tjikarang	Shanghai, K'lung	14th Nov	17th Nov	Batavia
Tjibodas	Java, M'la	21st Nov	23rd Nov	Amoy, N. China
Tjimanoeck	N. China	21st Nov	24th Nov	Batavia
Tjisondari	Batavia	24th Nov	27th Nov	Amoy, Shanghai & Keelung
Tjipanas	Java, M'la	25th Nov	27th Nov	Swatow & Saigon
Tjisroea	Shanghai, K'lung	28th Nov	1st Dec	M'Ksar & Java
Tjikong	Java, M'la	5th Dec	7th Dec	Amoy, N. China
Tjikarom	N. China	5th Dec	8th Dec	Batavia

via MAURITIUS
via Batavia
The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia. For Freight and Passage apply to the
Java-China-Japan Lijn.

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE OF THE United Netherlands Navigation Company.



Regular four-weekly service between
Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong,
Manila, Singapore

AND
Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam,
Hamburg, Bremen and North
Continental Ports.

Arrivals From Europe.

S.S. GEMMA	15th November.
S.S. ZOSMA	13th December.
Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen.	
S.S. OLDEKERK	26th November.
S.S. GEMMA	25th December.

All steamers have a limited accommodation for passengers. For Freight, Passage and further particulars please apply to
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"Changte" & "Taiping."

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New
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RESIDENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION ON
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DEPART HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	8th November	15th November
CHANGTE	16th December	16th December
TAIPING	7th January	14th January
CHANGTE	7th February	14th February

For Freight & Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Tel. C. 36 Agents.

THE PIE AND ITS HISTORY.

AN AUTHORITY DEFINITION.

To all who hold that a pie is not a tart and a tart not a pie a letter we have received from the manager of Simpson's will be welcome, for they can scarcely expect to receive more authoritative support. They need it—these simple-hearted English-speaking pie and tart makers—even more than they know, for, in very high quarters to which they might turn for help, they would not find the uncompromising ally they looked for.

The great Oxford Dictionary fails them, as it were, in their very moment of victory by gallantly admitting, after defining a tart in perfect language, that a tart for pie is "now in polite and fashionable use," though not a single example does it quote to bear out that statement. Worse still, Mr. Fowler, whose book on modern English usage is well known for its paralyzing effect on writers who read it, lays it down, as if it admitted of no possible dispute, that a tart contains "fruit or sweet stuff," and that a pie contains "meat or savoury stuff." The "earlier distinction," still recognized by the realists who make pies and tarts, if not by nominalists who only eat them, is therefore, according to him, no longer tenable. Admittedly it is a blow to find authority throwing up the sponge in this manner; but Oxford has a weakness for being thought up to date. Otherwise there was a chance that Mr. Fowler would have put tarts, when they are pies among the "generalisms" of a society which calls a napkin a serviette, assists rather than helps its friends to potatoes, and speaks of the coal-scuttle as the purdonium. That, according to the evidence of many correspondents, is the milieu in which pies are mistaken for tarts.

To bring puddings in, as Professor Armstrong does, is not really helpful. He has described a beautiful dish, no doubt, and a masterpiece of cookery; but the board had better be cleared of puddings and of other more innumerate messes when it is a plain question between pie and tart. The distinction between the two is immemorial, and deserves to be kept up, as more than one correspondent hints, if only for the sake of the nursery rhyme. The blackbirds were in the pie; and the Queen of Hearts, unless her artists have all gone wrong, made her tarts with the jam visibly on them. In more historical times it was a damson tartlet that Burglar Bill clasped to his breast.

Dickens, in whom Mr. Heck rightly places confidence, knew a tartlet or "small tart" when he saw one—the Dictionary confesses it—just as he knew of the greater tarts, and puddings, and pies and dumplings. So let the plain authors and the plain cooks be the nation's guides in the matter. And let the men of book-learning remember what Gray made Shakespeare's ghost say to the "regular servant" in the household of his laborious editor Mr. Precentor of York. Go, he bids good Mistress Anne, and tear all he scribbles; "better to bottom tarts with cheese-cakes nice"—she knew what he meant, and no guide to refined usage upstairs would have persuaded her that he meant something else.

DRINKING A GLASS OF MEAD.

WHAT OUR FOREFATHERS ENJOYED.

Warsaw. If the mead which our Saxon forefathers made was like the mead I drank at Fulkier's the other day it is a sad thing that the art of making it has been lost in England. On small glass of this honey-wine makes one feel that the world is a better and happier place than one thought it was ten minutes before. They tell me that if one drinks half a bottle one does not know that there is a world at all.

Whether Fulkier will give you such mead as I had if you go to his wine-parlour in the old market-place, at Warsaw I do not know. One requires influences to induce him to produce his best wine. There is, indeed, wine in his cellar which no ordinary mortal may ever taste. It was his great-grandfather who directed in his will that his stock of a certain very precious Hungarian wine should be reserved for kings.

He ordered that a bottle should be sent to the Pope, the King of Spain at their accession to the throne, and that a bottle should be opened for any reigning Sovereign who came to his establishment, with the exception of the Sovereigns whose ancestors had dismembered Poland. No Czar of Russia, no Emperor of Austria, and no King of Prussia should ever taste that regal wine.

I was told that a bottle had been duly sent to King George V., and that when the late King of Rumania came to Warsaw he called and had a glass of the famous wine. The remainder was reverently carried to his residence.

The wine-business in the old market-place has been in the hands of the Fulkier family for three hundred years. Their house has only three windows on each floor, because at the time it was built the law forbade people of the business class, who were inclined to vie with the nobles in magnificence, to have houses with more windows; but in the course of the centuries the family acquired the cellars of the houses all along their side of the square.

From those cellars came the bottle of mead which I set out to praise. It was eighty years old.

"Quite young," said the waiter, almost contemptuously.—*Fr. Cor.*



Going to a night club tests a man's metal.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's Steamer,
"PHEMIUS"

From UNITED KINGDOM and
CONTINENTAL PORTS via

STRAITS.
are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd November.
Optional cargo will not be landed here, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th November, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd November, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, November 2nd 1927.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
From EUROPE and STRAITS.
The Steamship

"HAKOZAKI MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th November, 1927, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Hongkong, November 1, 1927.

A wedding in which both the bride and the bridegroom were solicitors took place at St. Thomas's Church, Sunderland, when Miss Mary Dorothea Hope was married to Mr. Frederick Wood. Miss Hope was in practice with her father, who is a member of a large firm of solicitors, and she is the first Sunderland woman to become a solicitor.



ITS QUALITY
THAT COUNT.

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INSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

	Tons	From Hongkong about	Destination
LAHORE	5,253	8th Nov.	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	8th Nov.	Straits & Bombay
MACE DONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London
KHIVA	9,135	17th Dec.	Straits & Bombay
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan. 1928.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,114	7th Jan.	Straits & Bombay
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, L'don, & A'werp
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MACE DONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Lyons, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Redial Mail S.S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

TALAMBA	8,018	13th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	16th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	4th Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	8,956	2nd Dec.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Dec.	Island, Townsville, B'bane.
ARAFURA	6,000	27 Jan. 1928.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Kobe, Cebu, Manila, Java, Singapore, or other ports en route as indicated on the following:
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
The Union S.S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Cape.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TANDA	8,956	8th Nov.	Mojji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
TALMA	10,000	8th Nov.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe, Yokohama & Osaka
MANTUA	10,946	11th Nov.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	19th Nov.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Dec.	Mojji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	9th Dec.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	7 Jan. 1928.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	28th Jan.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACE DONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May.	Shanghai, Mojji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing. For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
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HONGKONG TO MACAO | MACAO TO HONGKONG
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S.S. "PHEMIUS"	via Suez Canal 4th Dec.
S.S. "MAOHAON"	via Suez Canal 18th Dec.
S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE"	via Suez Canal 29th Dec.

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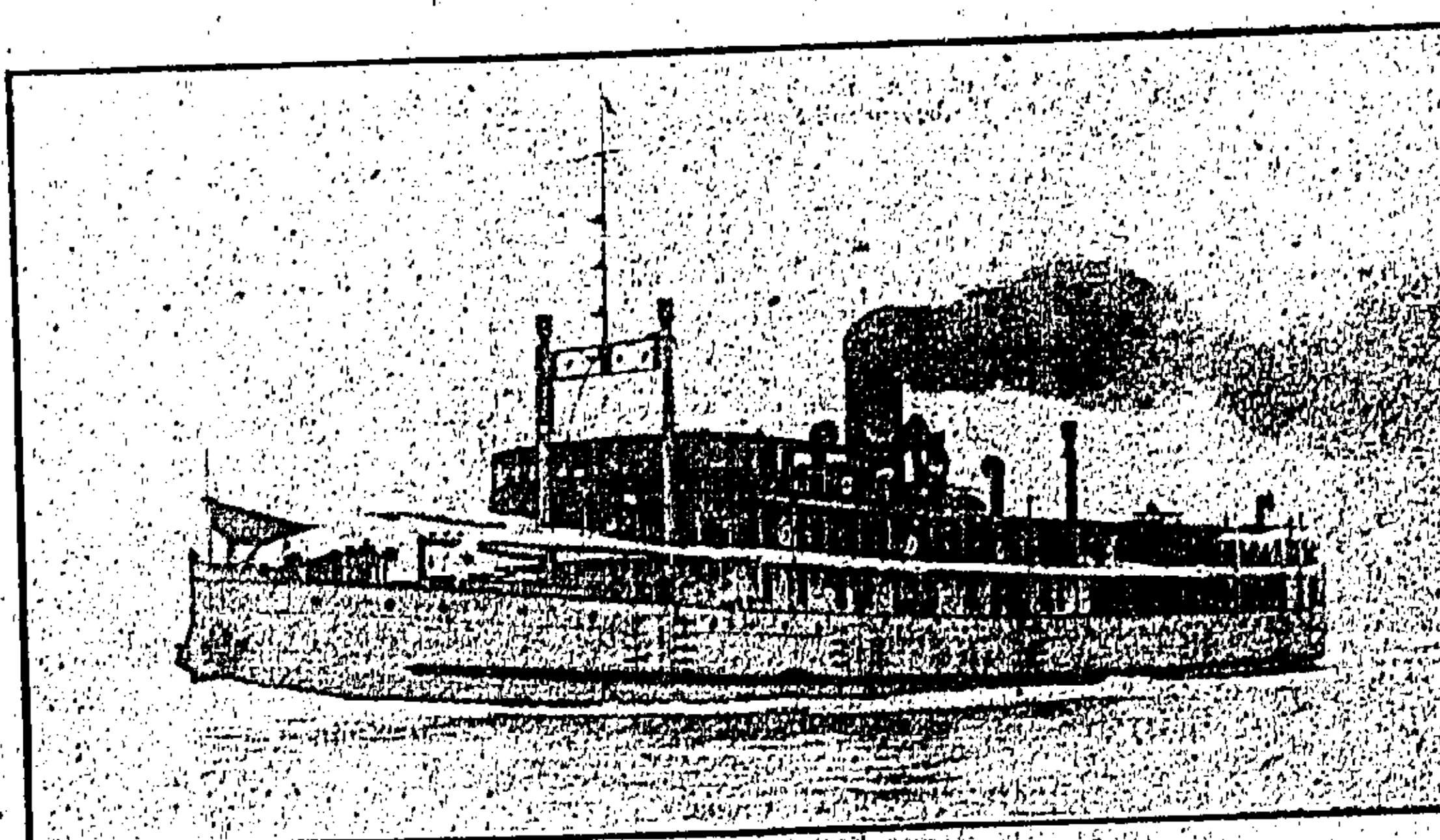
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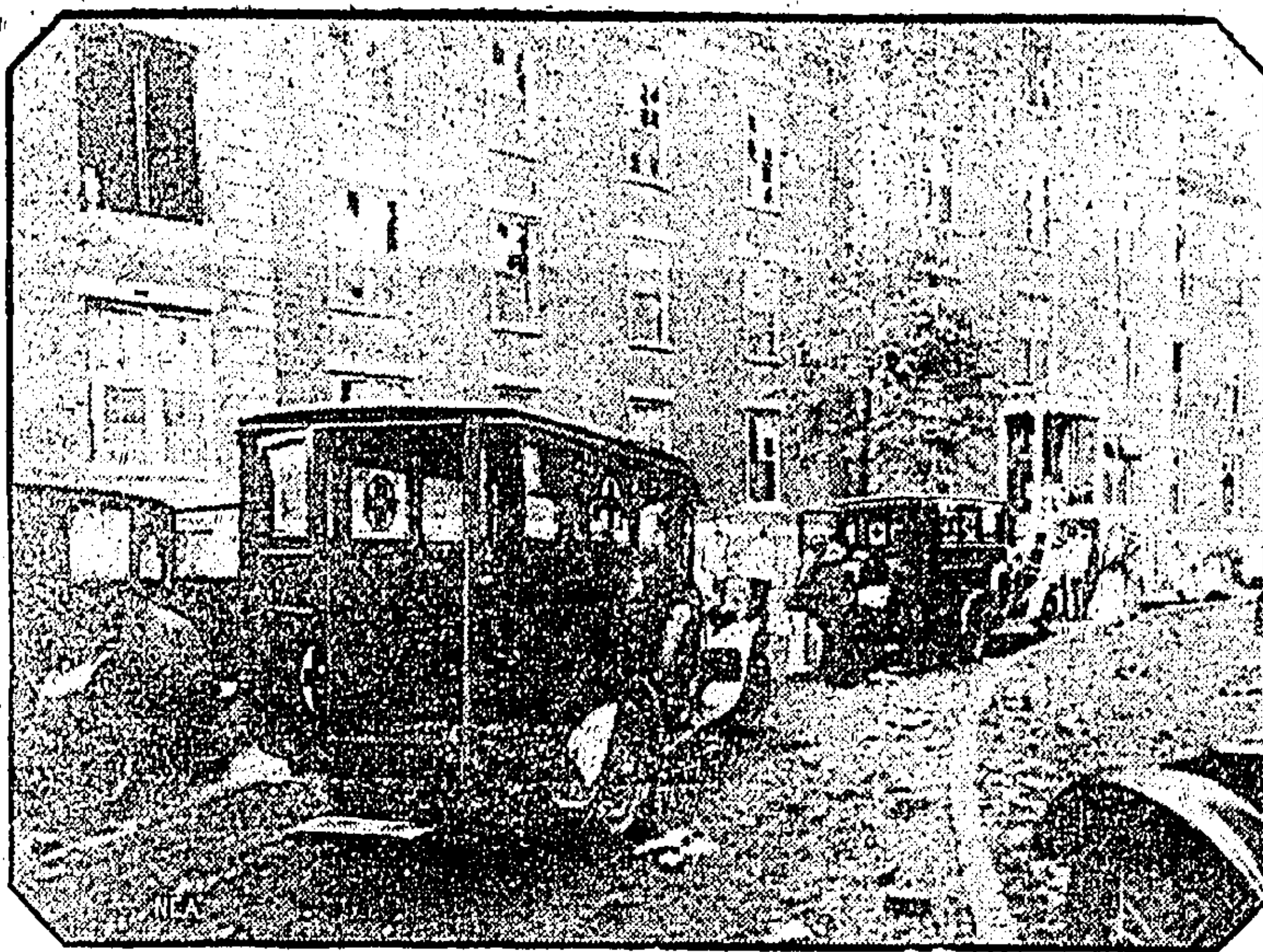
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Victoria, Hongkong.

STORM-WRECKED ST. LOUIS.



Like a giant revolving knife the St. Louis tornado cleanly cut off the rear of this large apartment house at Maryland Avenue and Whittier Street. Some of the tenants who were not injured may be seen examining what remains of their dwellings. More than 150 lives were lost in this disaster, which occurred at the end of September.



Load after load of the dying and injured were brought to the doors of Mullany hospital following the tornado. The hospital, a Catholic institution, was in the middle of the wind-torn area and a section of the building was wrecked, but physicians, nurses and nurses coolly went about the work of receiving and treating the hundreds of injured. Note the broken windows.

THE IRENE PIRACY
TRIAL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

If everything "was all right in the engine room. He carried an automatic when entering the saloon for the first time."

Of the second defendant, witness recalled having had a conversation with this man, in the saloon, on the evening of the 19th, when the latter said, he was at one time a fitter on a Blue Funnel boat.

Questioned, by the Court, witness replied he could not say whether this defendant carried arms but he was, without question, in the company of the other pirates all the time.

Of the third defendant, witness said he was one of the most dangerous men aboard. This man spent most of his time in the saloon, and whenever he had a meal, or whenever he had a "chin-wag" as witness termed it, he would have his automatic placed conveniently near at hand. From this and from the way in which he issued orders to the rest of the crew, witness was given the impression that he was the chief of them all.

The fourth defendant carried a gun slung from his neck with a piece of string and was an active pirate.

Witness could not say that the fifth defendant was armed, but he too, was in the company of the other pirates.

He was not certain as regards the sixth defendant.

Was Very Frightened.

Replying to Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Junr., defending the fourth defendant, witness admitted he was very much frightened.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: You were very frightened, and continued in a state of fear bordering on panic the while time until the L4 saved you?—Yes.

It put it to you that this state of panic was shared by the large number of the officers, crew and passengers of the ship?—Yes. As a matter of fact, I was so frightened that I did not sleep in my cabin and slept in the Second Engineer's room. The others were equally frightened.

This fright resulted in considerable confusion from the time of the piracy until the L4 saved you?—Yes.

Re-examined by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith), witness stated that there was no confusion on the day following the

THE ADMIRALTY
CRITICISED.EX-NAVAL OFFICER'S SLASH-
ING COMMENT.

London, Oct. 15.
A slashing indictment of the Admiralty's policy is presented in Mr. E. F. Spanner's new book, "Armaments and non-combatants."

The fact that the author is an ex-member of the Admiralty Corps of Constructors, and an architect and engineer of repute, lends weight to his views.

Mr. Spanner contends that Britain is spending on a Navy which is no longer equal to the task of defence of trade, while its building programme is based on fallacious principles.

He says the biggest battleship must be the victim of aircraft and dismisses the Admiralty's claim that H. M. S. Nelson, Rodney, and Hood are torpedo-proof, as false. A single torpedo on the stern, he says, will leave the Nelson a helpless log.

He adds that big guns are inaccurate and inefficient and it is a 100 to 1 chance that they will not hit. On the contrary aircraft secure 60 per cent. of hits. He also pictures the devastation that would be caused by such an attack.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—
1. Victoria 2002. 2. Herbert George, Enoch Arnold, William Ralph, Stanley, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, 3. 2240 lbs. 4. (a) Air-containing portion of the envelope of an airship; (b) pilot's seat; (c) body of an airplane; (d) an airplane is stalled when speed is so reduced that it ceases to be under control. 5. British golf champion; "Little Tich," famous stage singer; a leading boxer; American tennis champion; Hindu reformer. 6. Ruth (a line from "To a Nightingale," by John Keats). 7. (a) Calcutta; (b) Holborn; (c) John Sargent; (d) Jean Francois Millet. 8. Dorset coast; Kent coast; Pembroke coast; Lanarkshire, Scotland; Lincolnshire; Essex. 9. (a) Stone projection supporting a weight; (b) triangular or circular ornament over a pillar or column; (c) lowest square-shaped part of a column or pillar; (d) head or top of a column or pillar. 10. Green. 11. Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain. 12. About 187,000 miles per second.

piracy until the ship reached Blas Bay when confusion again occurred.

This closed the examination of the European Officers and Engineers of the pirated ship.

The evidence of the passengers was then taken, and the first of them to be called was a merchant named Lam Yick-sang who was in a second-class cabin, on a business trip to Swatow.

The hearing was continued this afternoon and was again adjourned.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MACAO AERIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, a meeting of Creditors will be held at the office of the liquidators c/o Messrs. S. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, 3 Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY 10TH NOVEMBER, 1927 at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose provided for in the said Section.

Dated this 2nd Day of November, 1927.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.
A. RITCHIE, C.A.
Joint Liquidators.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE MACAO AERIAL TRANSPORT COMPANY LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before the 3rd day of DECEMBER, 1927 to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims, if any, to the undersigned at Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, 3 Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, and if so required by notice in writing from the undersigned are to come in and prove their said debts and claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from any distribution which may be made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 2nd Day of November, 1927.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.
A. RITCHIE, C.A.
Joint Liquidators.

A New Zealander, Dr. F. H. McDowell, Lecturer on Organic Chemistry at London University, has been appointed Dairy Research Chemist at the New Zealand Massey Memorial Agricultural College.

Blazing in the night—A city
fired by the Tartars—



JULES VERNE'S

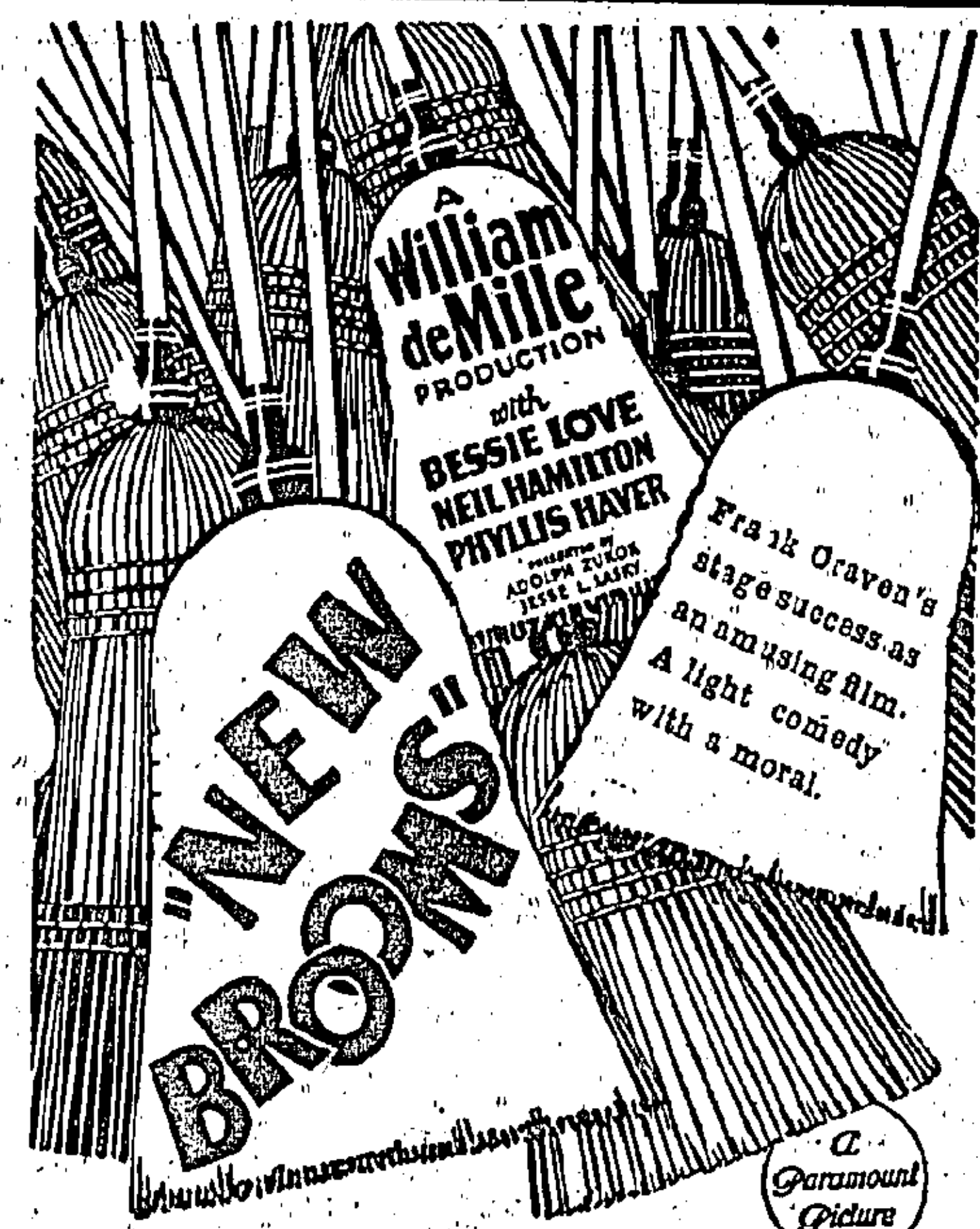
MICHAEL STROGOFF

A wonderful picture—Pomp and ceremony at the Court of the Czar—A panorama of beauty—The Tartar Camp—Barbaric wealth—Snow-bound Siberian Steppes—The ravages of the Rebels—The thrilling adventures of the Secret Courier—Grim Realism in the mountain storm—A picture crowded with incident.

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Starting Promptly
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

USUAL PRICES EXCEPT 2.30 & 7.15.



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Orchestra at 5.15 & 9.20. Chinese Interpreter at 2.30 & 7.15.

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Dazzling Gowns, Lavish Settings,
Gorgeous Entertainment.



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Continuous From 2.30 to 11.15